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Rita back on stage
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Betar tackle Sharir P.7

Nurses strike again today

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The hospital nurses decided last night to abandon operating rooms all day today and most departments during the 2:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. shift, after their six-hour strike on Friday morning failed to win any concessions from the government.
In a heated meeting at Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer last night, some of the nurses demanded that their colleagues leave the hospitals immediately, but the majority agreed to wait until today.
Despite their militant attitude last



Health Minister Mordechai Gur visits Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv on Friday to check the effect of the nurses' warning strike. (Ippa)

Heathrow put on full alert

By DAVID HOROVITZ
LONDON. — Security services at Heathrow airport here are on full alert today following a tip that Arab terrorists are planning to attack an American airliner within the next few days.
Staff on major U.S. airlines have been told to pay particular attention to black or grey Samsonite suitcases. According to the *Mail-on-Sunday* appearing this morning, Israeli secret agents supplied the intelligence and have warned authorities at Paris's Charles de Gaulle airport that the

Unifil French switch posts

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies
BEIRUT. — French Unifil troops completed the second phase of their redeployment in South Lebanon yesterday, a day after a rocket attack wounded five more soldiers, UN officials said.
A French unit pulled out from positions in the village of Abbasiyeh east of the port city of Tyre, and rebased in the border town of Nakoura, said Col. Maurice Godinot, commander of the French contingent.
Nakoura houses the command of the UN Truce Force in Lebanon.
The French contingent on Friday vacated its positions at Bourj Rahhal on the first day of a week-long redeployment designed to lessen the contingent's vulnerability to terrorist attacks, he said.
Unifil soldiers from Nepal, Ghana and Finland replaced the French in both positions, a Unifil spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post*.
He refused to give the size of the withdrawn units or to disclose further details about the redeployment operation. It followed a spate of bomb and gunfire attacks that killed four French soldiers and wounded 33 in the last six weeks.
On Friday night, five French Unifil soldiers were wounded in another Shi'ite attack on a French position south of Dir Gaya, 16 kilometres east of Tyre.
According to a Unifil spokesman, a single Katyusha rocket was fired at the position.
Two of the wounded Frenchmen were in serious condition and one of them, aged 20, had his leg amputated, the French unit commander in Dir Gaya said.
He said that three assailants were observed by French troops firing the rocket and escaping at 9 p.m. on Friday.
The commander said his men did not return the fire because they have orders to abstain from shooting back.
The attack came as the UN Security Council opened a debate in New

UN head, Peres clear air over Unifil charges

By WALTER RUBY
in New York
UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar backtracked yesterday from remarks made in the Security Council that Israel's presence in Southern Lebanon is responsible for a "major crisis" in Unifil.
At a luncheon meeting with Prime Minister Peres, the UN secretary-general said he believes "the groups that have attacked and killed Unifil soldiers" — a clear reference to Shi'ite extremists — are to blame for the possible dismantlement of the peace-keeping force. He did not hold Israel primarily responsible for the crisis, a spokesman for Peres said after the two-hour meeting.
Before the meeting Peres said that Israel would maintain its forces in Southern Lebanon despite the charges in the UN. In an interview published yesterday in *The New York Times*, the prime minister said firmly that Israel plans to keep a limited presence in Southern Lebanon.
Noting that Israel is unable "for the time being" to reach an agreement with Unifil, Peres said that "until and unless we see a Lebanese force acceptable to us, we cannot risk the security of the northern border."
He said that Unifil is unable to guarantee Israel's northern border, as it is not a "normal army" capable of stopping terrorist activities.
Nevertheless, Peres expressed concern that if Unifil leaves, the Shi'ite extremist group, Hizbollah, will take its place, which, he said, "would be a catastrophe for Lebanon."
Perez told Perez de Cuellar, "We didn't request the presence of Unifil in the first place, and because of that it is not up to us to ask them to stay or leave." Peres reaffirmed, however, that Unifil has played a constructive role in the stabilization of Lebanon and is therefore more important for Lebanon than for Israel.
Perez de Cuellar's comments yesterday, as reported by Peres's media adviser Uri Savir, were far different from the remarks the UN

night, the nurses would not say what action they would take beyond today's strike and tomorrow's meeting at Histadrut headquarters. The dispute is over wages and staffing in the hospitals.
The Health Ministry has come under heavy pressure from Attorney-General Yosef Harish to take legal measures against the nurses. The ministry has so far resisted Harish, so that the atmosphere does not heat up even further. But according to Health Ministry sources, it cannot hold the attorney-general off much longer if the nurses abandon the hospitals again.
Ministry officials are reluctant to seek court injunctions against the nurses, as these were not successful in hastening an end to last July's 17-day strike.
(Continued on back page)

Arab bombers vow: More Paris attacks

BEIRUT. — The group claiming responsibility for five Paris bombs that killed eight and injured more than 160 in the past two weeks yesterday vowed to pursue its attacks.
In an Arab-language statement received here by a Western news agency, the Solidarity Committee for Arab prisoners reiterated its demand for the release from a French prison of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, presumed leader of the Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Faction (FAR).
The statement claimed responsibility for the most recent and

bloodiest attack — the bomb dropped on a sidewalk outside the crowded Tati clothing store that killed five and injured 61 last Wednesday in the Montparnasse district.
"We have not suspended our operations, and have no intention of doing so," said the statement. "We demand the release of the militants detained in France. Otherwise, the fire will grow, spread, continue and move elsewhere."
Police have put out a nationwide alert for nine suspects in the five bombings. Four of the suspects are Abdallah's brothers, Joseph, Emile, Maurice and Robert. A fifth suspect was named as Safim el-Khourig. The committee also warned of a "stupefying and radical response" if Abdallah was killed under the pretext that he died of sickness.
The warning came hours after Radio Lebanese broadcast an erroneous news report that Abdallah had been transferred to the prison hospital.
The error came from a mistranslation of a government decision to transfer Abdallah "for security reasons" from Fleury Merogis jail, south of Paris, to the prison De la Sante in the French capital. "Sante" means "health" in French.

Three IDF soldiers wounded in zone

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter
METULLA. — Three IDF soldiers were wounded by a shell fired at them yesterday while they were on patrol in the northern part of the security zone of South Lebanon. They were evacuated by helicopter to a hospital in Israel where two were reported to be lightly wounded. One man sustained "medium" injuries.
(Continued on back page)

Not all nine in GSS dossier are Shin Bet men

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post
Some of the nine people mentioned in the police dossier on the Shin Bet (General Security Service) affair as having possibly committed criminal offences are not Shin Bet personnel, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.
Attorney-General Yosef Harish, who received the dossier from Police Inspector-General David Kraus on Thursday, has stated that in addition to the 11 Shin Bet men who have received presidential pardons for their role in the killing of two bus hijackers in 1984 and the subsequent coverup, the fate of nine others still hangs in the balance.
According to sources close to the investigation, several of the nine cited by Harish include "ministers or MKs" and others, presumably army officers, whom Kraus said had been questioned by the police.
Among the ministers who have been questioned are Prime Minister Peres, Vice Premier Shamir and Minister without Portfolio Moshe Arens.
In their investigation, the police did not succeed in reconciling the contradictory testimony submitted by Shamir and former Shin Bet chief

Big Two resume talks in search for summit

WASHINGTON. — U.S.-Soviet talks on a possible superpower summit resumed yesterday with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze left in no doubt about American feelings over Moscow's detention of reporter Nicholas Daniloff.
They were made clear on Friday by President Reagan in a brief meeting with the Soviet foreign minister.
Yesterday's talks began with a one-hour private session between Shevardnadze and Secretary of State George Shultz, followed by an 80-minute full delegation meeting and then lunch at the Soviet Embassy.
Shultz and Shevardnadze held similar face-to-face sessions on Friday, with only interpreters present, totalling 3½ hours. Officials said the talks were dominated by the Daniloff affair.
The full delegation talks were joined by President Reagan's national security adviser, John

GOT YOURSELF AN IMPROVED CURRENT ACCOUNT YET?

IMPROVED CURRENT ACCOUNT
I have.
It certainly pays to have one.
I no longer pay any administrative banking fees except for drawing cheques.
I get a NIS 1,500 overdraft at lower interest.
I work with the bank that's open till 7 p.m.
How about you?
IMPROVED CURRENT ACCOUNT
I ALSO OPENED AN ACCOUNT WITH FIRST INTERNATIONAL BANK.

The Collector
Antique Jewish Art
Rare Judaica
The Collector
Antique Jewish Art
Rare Judaica
The Collector
Antique Jewish Art
Rare Judaica
The Collector
Antique Jewish Art
Rare Judaica

After the Cube — Rubik's Magic

BUDAPEST (Reuter). — For those whose wrists and patience survived the Rubik Cube, a fiendish new challenge is now available — Rubik's Magic.
The Hungarian mathematician, designer and inventor Erno Rubik launched Magic at the Budapest Trade Fair on Friday, hoping to sweep the world with another puzzle craze.
Like the Cube, the challenge of Magic is to manipulate shapes from chaos into a pattern. Both employ ingenious and secret mechanism that defies immediate understanding.
Magic consists of eight flat sections joined by mysteriously movable hinges of plastic filament which, instead of having just one angle, have 45.
The aim is to form a pattern of interlocking rings from the apparent confusion of brightly coloured arcs on the sections. The puzzle can be bent into unexpected three-dimensional shapes as the parts are twisted and broken from each other.
Hungarian inventor Erno Rubik shows off his new mind game, Rubik's Magic. (Reuter)



"It's the same idea as the cube, part basic puzzle, part provocation to experiment, to see what you can make of it," Rubik said.
He said that the creation of order out of confusion was not the only important element of the puzzle.
"When you are working to find a solution you create different kinds of three-dimensional forms," he said.
The 42-year-old inventor teaches at Budapest's Academy of Design and Crafts.
Although Magic has a more elaborate appearance than the cube, which sold in millions, Rubik says it still depends on a simple idea.
Both puzzles sprang from Rubik's background of studying sculpture, architecture and design, as well as his talent for mathematical manipulation.
The new puzzle has been patented in 40 countries and already distributed to marketing points in the U.S. and Europe ready for sale next month. It is being made in the Chinese city of Canton, with a 2,000-strong work force set up this year.

The weather at major Swissair destinations

	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	17	23	Clear
BRUSSELS	17	23	Clear
COLOGNE	17	23	Clear
FRANKFURT	17	23	Clear
GENEVA	17	23	Clear
HELSINKI	17	23	Clear
HONG KONG	24	28	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	15	25	Clear
LONDON	17	23	Clear
MADRID	17	23	Clear
MONTREAL	14	20	Clear
NEW YORK	16	22	Clear
OSLO	17	23	Clear
PARIS	17	23	Clear
SAO PAULO	17	23	Clear
STOCKHOLM	17	23	Clear
TOKYO	17	23	Clear
TORONTO	17	23	Clear
VIENNA	17	23	Clear
ZURICH	17	23	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

swissair

THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	29	18-31	29
Coolan	19	16-32	30
Nahariya	69	24-30	30
Safed	21	21-31	30
Haifa Port	63	25-31	30
Tiberias	52	24-36	35
Nazareth	34	21-31	30
Afula	32	23-34	32
Shomron	33	21-32	30
Tel Aviv	60	24-30	29
B-G Airport	42	22-31	30
Jericho	28	20-38	37
Gaza	68	24-30	29
Beersheva	38	20-35	33
Eilat	24	27-40	39

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Mexican ambassador Raul Valdez Aguilar has presented decorations to the IDF delegation which aided earthquake victims in Mexico last year. The ceremony took place on Friday at the envoy's home in Herzliya Pituah.

Man slain in Rafah protest

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Palestinian was killed yesterday as demonstrators in Rafah marked the fourth anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacre.

Military sources said it was unclear whether the victim had been shot by IDF troops. According to the sources, troops fired in the air after they were stoned by the demonstrators. They said a 21-year-old man was brought to the Khan Yunis hospital with a gunshot wound and later died. His body was transferred to the Abu Kabir Institute of Forensic Medicine to determine the cause of death, the sources said.

The Palestine Press Service said troops shot 16-year-old Ismail Biddeh, a student at the Beersheba High School in Rafah. The Press Service said the demonstrators had unfurled Palestinian flags, held up pictures of PLO chief Yasser Arafat, and burned tires.

W. Bankers slam Paris bombings

Post Middle East Staff

Five prominent Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza Strip yesterday published a statement condemning the recent spate of terrorist bombings in France, which have killed eight people.

The statement was signed by Al-Fair editor Hanna Siniora and Gaza lawyer Fayez Abu Rahme, who have been mentioned as PLO-approved members on a proposed Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team, and by deposed Hebron mayor Mustafa Natshe, Raymond Tawil, head of the Palestine Press Service, and Gaza publisher and writer Zuhair al-Rayyes.

Sarid calls for ban on pro-pardon protests

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MK Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) yesterday appealed to Attorney-General Yosef Harish to prevent a demonstration in support of pardons for members of the Jewish terrorist underground still in jail. The demonstration is to take place in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

Sarid said that at a time when so many countries are bent on stamping out terror, it is unseemly for Israel to permit a demonstration in support of terrorists convicted of taking life.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

More settlements after rotation, says Shamir

Jerusalem Post Staff

Foreign Minister Shamir told Kol Yisrael English radio yesterday that he would seek to increase the number of settlements in the territories "within the framework of our economic limitations and the coalition agreement," after he becomes prime minister in three weeks' time.

Shamir said he would establish settlements in accordance with coalition guidelines calling for the establishment of up to 27 new settlements in the territories.

Prime Minister Peres, who favours territorial compromise with Palestinians in the territories, has allowed only four new settlements to be set up during his two years in office.

Settlement activists say 17,000 Israelis have moved into the territories in the past two years, strengthening about 150 settlements previously established in the areas. They say

some 68,000 Jews now live in the territories among a population of 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs.

Shamir also said that unless the Arabs offered peace proposals which would be acceptable to the Labour Party - an eventuality he does not see on the horizon - there would be no reason to dissolve the national unity government before the end of its term.

Speaking on the same programme, Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi said he did not think Shamir would try to create new settlements because he would not want the government to fall before the end of his full two years as premier. However, Ya'acobi was concerned about resources being allocated to bolster existing settlements. "After all, the finance minister is from the Likud, so there are no checks and balances," he said.

The Post's Diplomatic Correspondent adds:

Shamir is to meet the foreign ministers of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Romania during his week-long stay in New York, which begins tomorrow.

Shamir, who is slated to attend the opening of the UN General Assembly session, may also meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, if he is in New York at the same time.

All told, 25 meetings have so far been arranged for Shamir in New York, including with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Meguid and foreign ministers of Italy, France, West Germany and several African states.

Shamir is also scheduled to appear on a number of TV and radio programmes, and is to talk to the editorial staffs of Time magazine and other publications.

Austrian FM would 'welcome' Israel visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankovich would welcome an opportunity to visit Israel in the near future, as 12 years have passed since an Austrian foreign minister has been in Jerusalem. Vienna would also like to see Israeli Ambassador Michael Elitzur remain in his post until next year, rather than have him return home within the next few weeks as has been planned.

This emerged from talks in Jerusalem at the end of last week with Heinz Kienzl, chief executive director of the Austrian National Bank, who is also the Socialist co-chairman of the Austria-Israel Society in Vienna.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir confirmed yesterday that he would meet with the Au-

strian foreign minister in New York during the UN General Assembly session.

According to Kienzl, Jerusalem's decision not to appoint a successor to Elitzur for the time being - a protest move decided at the time of Kurt Waldheim's election as Austrian president - will seriously jeopardize Israel's position and that of its friends in Austria.

Extending Elitzur's tour of duty would be the best solution in Kienzl's view.

Kienzl, a staunch friend of Israel, says his party wishes to "freeze the flirt between former chancellor Bruno Kreisky and PLO chairman Yasser Arafat."

Kienzl is a close friend of Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, who was at one time his assistant in the National Bank.

5-10% pay rise under new accord

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Labour Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Workers in the private sector will receive a salary increase of between 5-10 per cent starting this month, under the new wage agreement due to be signed tomorrow.

The agreement was reached on Friday in a meeting between Histadrut secretary-general Yisrael Kessar and Manufacturers Association President Dov Lautman. It followed several months of bitter negotiations, during which the Histadrut and its member unions declared a labour dispute.

The minimum wage is to be increased to NIS 400 as of this month's salary (from a present NIS 334) and is to be increased again to NIS 450 before the end of March 1987. The exact date of the second increase is one of the points still in dispute between the two sides.

In signing the agreement, the Histadrut backed down from most of its ultimatums. The agreement will last for two years - and not one, as demanded by the Histadrut - though wage levels will be reviewed in April 1987.

The Histadrut also undertook to prevent strikes for the duration of the agreement.

The draft agreement is to be brought before the trade unions and the Histadrut central committee for approval today. It is to be signed at a public ceremony tomorrow.

No carrots, potatoes

TEL AVIV (Itim). - Vegetable growers have decided to stop marketing carrots and potatoes as of today. They are protesting against the Treasury's failure to honour a promise to free these two crops from price controls imposed over a year ago.



Cooling off in Tel Aviv yesterday.

(Guthmann)

Prisoner of Zion Brodsky arriving in Israel tonight

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Prisoner of Zion Vladimir Brodsky is to arrive in Israel from Vienna at 8:30 p.m. today.

The 34-year-old campaigner for Jewish emigration and member of the "Group of Trust" peace organization, will be coming with his wife and one-year-old daughter.

Brodsky was arrested in 1985 for "hoiigamism," a charge frequently levelled against peace activists who work outside government-sanctioned groups, as he was attempting to meet with a group of Dutch pacifists.

Brodsky has served one year of a three-year sentence in a labour camp. His release is believed to have been prompted by protests and appeals from peace groups, scientists and Nobel prize-winners from around the world.

Meanwhile, Natan Sharansky begins his week-long trip to the UK today with an address at the Royal Albert Hall.

During his visit, organized by the

Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, Sharansky is to meet with Prime Minister Thatcher, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Timothy Renton, and leaders of Anglo-Jewry.

He will also speak at the Royal Institute for International Affairs and to the parliamentary group for Soviet Jewry.

Sharansky's visit has aroused considerable media interest and his schedule will include numerous television appearances and newspaper interviews.

Roy Isacowitz adds: Sharansky met recently with Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and Gaza to "prepare himself for questions he is invariably asked abroad," according to Labour Party sources.

The meetings with the unnamed Palestinians was arranged by Labour officials at Sharansky's request, after he had encountered questions on the West Bank while abroad. The meetings took place some two weeks ago.

Visit by South African official embarrasses hosts

The Treasury and the Foreign Ministry have been embarrassed by the unexpected visit of the head of the South African civil service Johan de Beer who came to Israel last week at the invitation of Deputy Civil Service Commissioner Michael Zoller.

Zoller visited South Africa privately some weeks ago.

The invitation to the South African official came as a surprise to Treasury Director-General Emanuel Sharon when he was in South

Africa soon after Zoller. Upon his return to Israel, Sharon was obliged to receive the South African guest, although the latter was here only on a private visit.

Zoller was appointed by former finance minister Yitzhak Moda'i, and his position has been void of responsibility since Moda'i's departure.

The Treasury yesterday denied reports that it intended to discipline Zoller for his South African trip, since this was private.

MK wants prisons overhaul

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - The Prisons Service should be totally reorganized, MK Mordechai Virshupski (Shinui) told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

The 18 months that outgoing Prisons Service commissioner Rafi Suissa spent in office were marked by a deterioration of the service, according to Virshupski.

"I thought everything was all right in the service until I read the police controller's report," Virshupski said. "But now, after I read it, I'm convinced that Suissa's resignation is not enough. Other officials close to Suissa must be dismissed and all the service reorganized," he insisted.

Meanwhile, allegations of criminal offences committed by Suissa will be investigated once again by the police at the insistence of the attorney-general's office.

At last Thursday's meeting of the Knesset Interior Committee, Benny Shalita (Likud) accused Suissa of violating prison regulations by letting a *Huolam Hazeh* reporter interview suspected Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk.

If that occurred with Bar-Lev's knowledge, Bar-Lev should also be forced to resign, Virshupski said.

Ya'ari trial resumes

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - After a three-month recess, the murder trial of Hava Ya'ari and Aviva Granot is to resume today in Tel Aviv District Court.

Ya'ari and Granot, who are being held at Neveh Tirza prison, are charged with the murder of American tourist Mala Malavsky near the Tel Baruch beach in 1985. The prosecution has rested its case and now the defence takes over.

Granot's attorneys, Natan and Haim Kennet, are expected to press Granot's claim that Ya'ari murdered Malavsky by hitting her on the head with a rolling pin, while Granot watched in a state of shock.

However, the prosecution is charging both Ya'ari and Granot with the murder. They say the two defendants made an appointment with Malavsky, who was a client at the bank where Ya'ari worked, on March 10, 1985, drove her to a side road near the Tel Baruch beach, struck her with the rolling pin and then ran her over with Ya'ari's car.

According to the prosecution the motive for the murder was Ya'ari's fear that Malavsky would complain to the police that \$52,000 had been stolen from her bank account by Ya'ari.

Zealots stone Ramot road traffic

After a protracted cease-fire period, ultra-Orthodox zealots yesterday resumed throwing rocks at traffic on the Ramot road in Jerusalem. No cars were hit. Observers note that such Sabbath activity often is stepped up during the weeks before the High Holydays. (Itim)

Samuel Toledano
of Spain
regrets to announce the sudden passing
of his beloved daughter

ESTHER DANIELA

In Jerusalem on September 20, 1986

The funeral will leave from the municipal
funeral parlour on Rehov Shamgar
today at 10:30 a.m.

Mr. "T" Army-Navy Surplus Company
mourns the passing of

Prof. FELIX GAD SULMAN M.D.

Veterinarian, Scientist, Musicologist

and extends heartfelt condolences
to his family

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of our beloved

OTTO SEIDMANN

The funeral will take place today, Sunday, September 21,
1986, Elul 17, 5746, at 2:00 p.m., at Kiryat Shaul cemetery.

We shall meet at the main gate.

The Bereaved Family

In deep sorrow we announce the passing of

YA'AKOV MIZRAHI

a veteran employee of The Jerusalem Post

The funeral will leave the Municipal Funeral Parlour, Rehov
Shamgar, Jerusalem, today, Sunday, September 21, 1986, at
10:00 a.m. for the Har Hamenuhot cemetery.

The Bereaved Family

With deep sorrow we mourn the
passing of our beloved wife and mother

MAGDA HERZKA

after a brief and serious illness.

The funeral will take place Monday, September 22, 1986 at 3 p.m. at the funeral parlour of the
Rehovot cemetery. Shiva at the Loewenthal family home, 5 Wilson Street, Tel Aviv.
(Tel. 03-615732)

Her husband, Jehuda Herzka
Her son and daughter-in-law, Dani and Leslie
Her daughter and son-in-law, Judith and Jehuda Loewenthal
Her grandchildren, Amon and Boaz

My dear husband
BERNARD JASKARZEC
has passed away

The funeral will take place on Monday, September 22, 1986,
at 3:30 p.m. at Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, Tel Aviv

His wife, Magda

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY
mourns the passing of

Prof. BERNARD JASKARZEC

a true and long-standing friend of the University
and sends sincere condolences to his widow

In great sorrow we mourn the death of
our beloved husband, father and grandfather

BENJAMIN NEUGEBOREN

Shiva until Friday, September 26, 1986 at
36 Hapalmach St., Apt. 3, Jerusalem

Wife: Marcie Neugeboren
Children: Jerry and Drorit Neugeboren
Grandsons: Aviel Amichal and Yair

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our dear mother

GULSHAN EZEKIEL

The funeral cortege will leave from the funeral parlour on Rehov
Shamgar today, Sunday, September 21, 1986, at 11:00 a.m.

Son: Joe Ezekiel
Daughters: Mathilda Reuven
Rachel Judah
Kitty Abraham
and sons-in-law, grandchildren and
great-grandchildren

Shift in UK policy on S. Africa

Howe meets banned ANC leader

LONDON (Reuters). - Britain yesterday sharply upgraded its contacts with the African National Congress (ANC) when Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe met the leader of the banned South African nationalist movement, Oliver Tambo.

Their two-hour meeting at Howe's country residence was described as "good, candid and open" by a British spokesman, and "candid and friendly" by the ANC.

The meeting was at the highest-ever level between the ANC and Britain's Conservative government, which currently has the rotating presidency of the 12-nation European Community.

At UN Headquarters in New York, an overwhelming majority of the organization's members approved an appeal to the Security Council for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

In a General Assembly vote, they adopted by 126-0, with 24 abstentions, a resolution calling for the urgent convening of the Security Council, which, under the Charter, is the only UN body empowered to order enforcement measures.

Most of the abstentions were cast by Western members.

In South Africa yesterday, up to five blacks were killed when policemen employed by the country's largest black township, Soweto, opened fire on mourners at a vigil for a murdered man, according to local residents.

Their account contrasted sharply with a government report which said one young woman was killed when the policemen opened fire on a mob. Senior ANC members who attended the London talks confirmed later that they regarded the meeting, at least symbolically, as a diplomatic breakthrough.

"It became evident that the British government recognizes the centrality of the ANC to any solution in South Africa," said Aziz, a member of the Lusaka-based movement's national executive, told a press briefing.

He said Britain had proposed further meetings, opening up the possibility of talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "Britain, the U.S. and West Germany are the only countries left which have not recognized us at the highest level of government," Aziz added.

A Foreign Office statement said Howe, while repeating Britain's total opposition to apartheid, utterly rejected violence as a means of achieving change.

ANC policy to end apartheid through guerrilla violence if necessary was previously cited by British officials as the obstacle to contacts at the level reached yesterday.

The General Assembly action yesterday came after four days of debate at a special session summoned to consider South Africa's failure to implement a 1978 Security Council resolution setting terms for the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa).

The European Community last week agreed to further limited sanctions against South Africa, but rejected a ban on coal imports which would have a dramatic impact on the country's economy.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said President Reagan has rejected an invitation from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to meet the black leaders of states that border white-ruled South Africa. The spokesman said Reagan had schedule problems and "just didn't have the time" for a trip to Africa.

Gatt approves new trade talks

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (AP). - A conference of 92 nations yesterday approved the most far-reaching round of trade liberalization talks since the end of World War II, extending coverage to service industries and agricultural subsidies.

Ministers of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) approved the new negotiations by voice vote, ending a weeklong trade conference marked by heated debates and marathon bargaining.

The talks will begin by early next year in Geneva and are expected to last at least four years.

A majority of the 74 trade ministers attending the session at this South Atlantic resort seemed pleased with the outcome.

"It is the first time in GATT history that the developing nations and developed countries could talk at the same level," said Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre.

There have been seven rounds of GATT talks since the pact was formed in 1947, the last ending in the mid-1970s. But the new round will be the first time that rules will be forged to govern trade in areas other than goods.

U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter said, "We got more than we thought," including "everything that we hoped for on the negotiating table."

All four items the U.S. had regarded as "musts" for the new round - agriculture, services, foreign in-

vestment and drafting a code against copyright and other "intellectual property" piracy - were placed on the agenda.

The items dealing with a new code on "intellectual property rights" and foreign investment - the extent to which one country can own holdings in another - were added at the last moment.

The 12-nation European Community backed away from its long-time opposition to discussing farm-export subsidies, a hard-line stance led primarily by France, which subsidizes many of its farm sales.

The final language was softened to cover subsidies that can be proven to have a "negative impact" on world trade.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Karpov wins again

LENINGRAD (Reuters). - Challenger Anatoly Karpov, playing black, won game 18 of the World Chess series yesterday, scoring his second successive victory against titleholder Gari Kasparov and threatening a dramatic turnaround in the balance of the match.

However, Karpov's victory after 58 moves still left him trailing the champion by 8½ points to 9½ in the 24-game series and requiring two more wins to regain his title.

Zimbabwe parties to pursue unity talks

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP). - Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling party has agreed to pursue unity talks with opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's party, the newspaper *The Herald* reported yesterday.

The talks are aimed at merging Zimbabwe's two main political parties and returning Nkomo to the government.

Greeks jail 3 W. German 'plane spotters' as spies

ATHENS (Reuters). - Three West Germans who described themselves as "aircraft spotters" were convicted yesterday of espionage and each sentenced to 16 months imprisonment by a magistrate's court in Larissa, central Greece.

Angolan rebels kidnap missionary, three nuns

LISBON (AP). - A Brazilian missionary and three Angolan nuns were recently kidnapped by the rebel Unita movement in Angola, the official Angolan news agency Anson reported yesterday.

Mild quake hits Tokyo

TOKYO (AP). - A mild earthquake shook the capital yesterday afternoon. Police said there were no reports of damage or injuries.

Thousands starve to death in Sudan

GENEVA. - Thousands of people are starving to death as the civil war continues in southern Sudan, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said here yesterday.

Appeals to the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to let relief supplies through failed, the ICRC said, adding that in the besieged town of Wau, with a population of more than 130,000, all food would be gone by the end of October.

Rebels in southern Sudan yesterday issued a new warning that planes carrying food to starving people in the south would be shot down unless cleared in advance with the guerrillas.

The SPLA carried the warning in a

broadcast by its clandestine radio station. The broadcast, monitored in Nairobi, referred to UN plans to mount an emergency food airlift with a C-130 Hercules transport plane flying out of Khartoum.

In a report on the situation in Wau, the ICRC said bread was virtually non-existent, after riots outside the main bakery, and people were reduced to eating gourd and cassava leaves of no food value.

One official said refugees from the fighting between the SPLA and the Khartoum government were slowly starving to death in makeshift camps on the edges of the town.

"People literally have the time to watch each other die," he said, adding that only a few groundnuts

remained which the children ate.

Residents of the camp no longer bothered to ask if there was any hope of food, the official said.

An Indian nurse added that the children were easy prey for disease.

The ICRC said that the Roman Catholic bishop of Wau was still managing to bake small 80-grain loaves for about 1,000 of the worst-off children registered at his mission.

The loaves, with a food value of about 80 calories, were distributed at night so the remainder of the population would not see, the ICRC said.

Apart from that the town's inhabitants were reduced to wandering the streets in search of food. By the end of October everything would be gone, the ICRC said. (AP, AP)

Soviets to publish Nabokov for the first time in USSR

MOSCOW (Reuters). - A Soviet literary magazine will next year publish a novel by the Russian-born American author Vladimir Nabokov for the first time in his homeland, the official weekly *Moscow News* said Friday.

It quoted the editor-in-chief of the journal *Znamy*, Grigory Baklanov, as saying that the monthly magazine *Moskva* would issue Nabokov's 1930 Russian-language novel *Zashchita Luzhina* (Luzhin's Defence).

The novels of Nabokov, who emigrated after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and lived successively in Britain, Germany, France, the U.S. and Switzerland, have never been officially published in the Soviet Union. He died in 1977.

A Soviet chess magazine last month published extracts from Nabokov's Russian-language memoirs *Drugie Berega* (Other Shores) - the first time any of his writings had been issued in the

Soviet Union.

In the extracts, Nabokov, a keen chess player, related the sense of satisfaction which he felt when he finally succeeded in devising a problem for experts.

Zashchita Luzhina, published about 10 years before Nabokov began writing in English, tells of a chess master who is faced with a sinister chess-like threat from an anonymous foe.

Right-wingers lambast the BBC as leftist

LONDON (Reuters). - The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), which prides itself on impartiality and editorial independence, is under fire from right-wing critics over a drama about a World War I mutiny by British troops.

The critics, including influential members of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ruling Conservative Party, say the four-part series - *The Monocled Mutineer* - makes a mockery of history.

The row has come at a crucial time for the BBC. The government is about to select a new BBC chairman and Conservative right-wingers are urging Thatcher to install a tough-minded disciplinarian to weed out alleged leftist extremists.

The BBC has heralded *The Monocled Mutineer* as "an enthralling true life story." It told how Percy Toplis, a small-time con man, took on the might of the British Army by leading a revolt against appalling conditions in a First World War training camp in northern France.

The programme, which was almost universally praised by critics for its acting and script, showed soldiers killing military policemen responsible for

draconian discipline and, in one brief scene, raping British women auxiliaries.

Historian researcher Julian Putkowski, who was hired by the BBC to check the historical authenticity of the series, accused the corporation of disregarding warnings that it was full of errors.

Right-wing Conservatives were quick to jump in, accusing the BBC of cynicism, irresponsibility and lack of patriotism.

"Once again the BBC is rewriting history and selling Britain short," said parliamentarian Neil Hamilton.

"It suits the BBC, with its left-wing bias and determination to mock every form of authority, to rewrite history in this way," added fellow party member Nicholas Soames.

The fact that the government must in the next few weeks fill the vacant post of BBC chairman undoubtedly sharpened the debate. The appointment is likely to have a crucial bearing on the future development of the corporation.

Thatcher herself is said to favour the appointment of Lord King, a right-winger who has won

credit for reviving the fortunes of the state airline.

But Home Secretary (interior minister) Douglas Hurd, a leading conservative moderate whose ministry is responsible for overseeing the corporation, wants a less controversial figure. Political commentators believe the current row may have severely weakened his position.

Leading Conservatives have long suspected the BBC of having an inbuilt leftist bias, while Thatcher herself has in the past publicly criticized the BBC for corrupting the morals of the young by broadcasting too much sex and violence.

The fact that the explicit rape scene in *The Monocled Mutineer* almost certainly never happened appeared to back up her point.

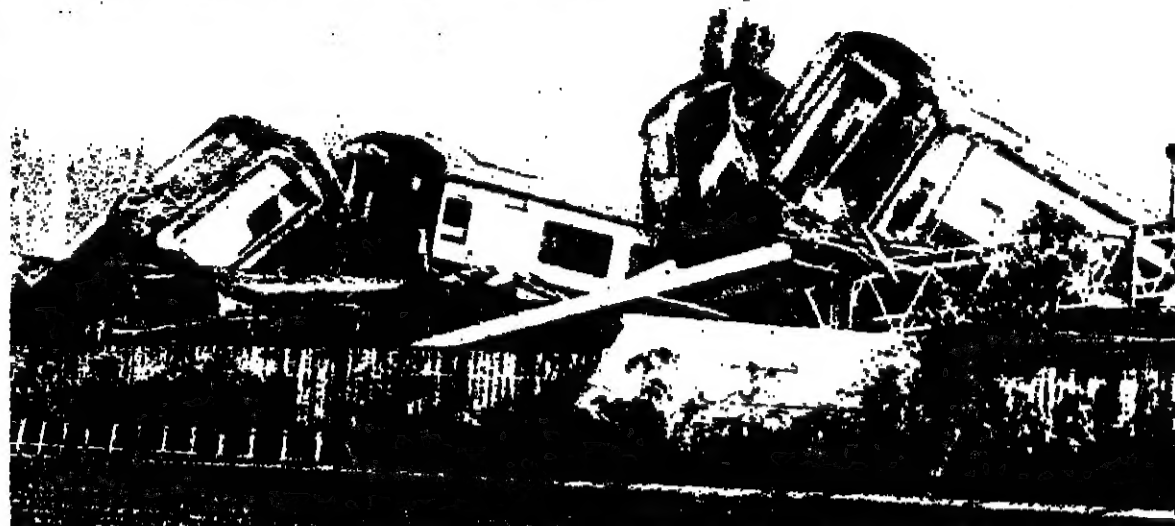
Under mounting pressure, BBC officials were forced to acknowledge their mistake in claiming that the series depicted the truth.

"*The Monocled Mutineer* is a play about the greater truth about the First World War. It is brilliantly written and acted and I stand by its integrity," said Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC Television.

PICK OF THE WEEK



Work continues at the damaged Soviet nuclear plant at Chernobyl. The Soviet news agency Tass released this photo of Unit 4 of the plant on Friday. (Reuters telephoto)



View of the wreckage of two express trains which collided head-on at Rugeley, 16 km. north of Birmingham on Friday. An engineer was killed and 73 persons were injured. (Reuters telephoto)



Firefighter Brad Hamston is almost dragged away by torrential flood waters after checking to see whether anybody was in a car that was swept into this creek near Kansas City late last week. Nobody was in the car. (Reuters telephoto)



Princess Diana blows into a spirometer, watched by a seemingly astonished Dr. Anne Jedrzewicz at the Brompton Hospital in London. Diana is patron of the British Lung Foundation and the machine declared her lungs 100 per cent fit. (AFP telephoto)

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Two play-offs scheduled for Yom Kippur

Mets' Jewish fans up in arms

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK. — The New York Mets baseball team, the office of the Commissioner of Baseball, and ABC-TV have been sorely embarrassed by a growing protest from New York-area Jews angry because the Mets will play two National League championship games on Yom Kippur.

However the team, the commissioner's office, and the network have all been loudly passing the buck, informing those complaining that they each did their best to change the dates of the games.

The Mets clinched the National League East Division championship last Wednesday night, their first in 15 years, with a victory over the Chicago Cubs. The Mets' most likely opponents in the seven-game series for the National League pennant are the Houston Astros, who hold a commanding lead in the National League West.

A spokesman for the Mets said, "We did our best to change the dates of the two games on Yom Kippur, but the commissioner's office said that it was impossible to do so. We did everything we could to accommodate those who felt it inappropriate for the Mets to play on Yom Kippur."

The spokesman for the office of Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth, said, "We tried our best to change the schedule so as to avoid having the Mets play on Yom Kippur, but were unsuccessful because of the stipulations of ABC-TV."

"They said, for example, that they were unwilling to change the Sunday night game to Sunday afternoon, because their contract stipulated that the National League should play three playoff games during 'prime time' which on Sunday is during the evening."

The spokesman also said that the commissioner's office raised the possibility of having the National and American League switch playing times on their playoff games. That way the probable American League contenders, the California Angels and Boston Red Sox would play Yom Kippur in Anaheim, California instead of the Mets and Houston playing in New York.

However the Angels, who also have a large Jewish viewing audience in their area, turned down the suggestion.

Herbert Brodsky, director of communications at ABC stated, "The fact is that we tried to help the Mets with their problem, but it was the commissioner's office that decided nothing could be done."

While declining to comment on Levin's contention that ABC would not compromise on prime time, even for Yom Kippur, Brodsky said, "The schedules were made out a long time ago. The Mets have been leading their division all year, and

should have been aware this problem would develop. But they waited to the last minute to do anything about it."

David Gordis, executive director of the American Jewish Committee, said the Mets should continue to press the commissioner's office to change the schedule. But Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith remarked, "The Mets aren't an office of government or a public university or a grade school. They are a private enterprise."

Added Jonathan Mark, managing editor of the *Long Island Jewish World* and an ardent Mets fan, "In 1966, Sandy Koufax, the great Jewish pitcher for the Dodgers, refused to play in the World Series on Yom Kippur. That was a correct response. It is wrongheaded for Jews in the secular U.S. to make an uproar because a baseball team plays for the championship on Yom Kippur."



Jubilant Mets fans swarm over their heroes after they had clinched the National League East title with a win over the Chicago Cubs last week. But the triumph has created problems for many of the Mets' Jewish fans, as two of the play-off games are scheduled for Yom Kippur. (Reuter)

'Putting order into aliya'

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
It is generally recognized that the present organizational set-up for immigration and absorption, with its unclear jurisdictional lines between the government and the Jewish Agency, is bad, according to the deputy director-general of the Absorption Ministry, Shmuel Shenhar. This is true, he said, for the officials involved and certainly holds for the immigrants.

In an interview yesterday, Shenhar described a plan for replacing the unwieldy system with a single administrative body run jointly by the government and the Agency that would put all immigration and absorption functions under one roof. Details of the plan were published recently in *Kivunim*, a journal published by the World Zionist Organization.

His proposal is based on two principles. The first is that the entire process, starting with plans for aliya abroad and ending with adjustment to life in Israel, be organized by one body. The second is that because aliya is of such paramount importance for Israel and the Jewish people, both the government and the Agency must be full partners in this proposed body.

"I spent several years as head of the Students Authority," Shenhar noted, "which is run jointly by the Absorption Ministry and the Agency Aliya Department. In this case the partnership works."

"For example, I arranged for Agency emissaries who work with students abroad to report to the authority about the students they were sending here. This does not happen with immigrants. The Ministry learns about their coming only after they land at the airport."

His proposal calls for the establishment of an independent, statutory authority for immigration and absorption similar to the Broadcasting Authority. "The authority's board of directors would be composed of equal numbers of government ministers and members of the Agency Executive, with each side having veto power over major policy issues. The authority would be run by a director-general appointed by the board."

Shenhar stresses that a government minister should be responsible for the authority vis-a-vis the cabinet and the Knesset. This makes it possible, he said, for issues of immigration and absorption to be raised in the cabinet.

Israel's improving ties with the Eastern Bloc

By MENACHEM SHALEV
for the Jerusalem Post
NOTWITHSTANDING its non-governmental status, a recent meeting of the United Nations Association gave clear testimony to Israel's constantly improving relationships with Eastern bloc countries.

Justice Ministry Director-General Meir Gabay, who represented Israel in the annual UN Association meeting held in East Berlin September 8-11, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the delegations of Eastern European countries were remarkably friendly towards the Israeli delegation. That included such notable hardliners as East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

UN Associations exist in most countries, which in turn are members of the international organization. The association enjoys the highest "non-governmental organization" status at the UN. Although it is not an official government body, most governments, including Israel, participate in one way or another in funding their individual countries' associations.

In Eastern Europe, moreover, the delegations are part and parcel of government policy.

Gabay, who is the president of the Israeli chapter of the UN Association, admits that he was slightly taken aback, therefore, when the East German Association responded enthusiastically to a proposal that a delegation of East Germans visit Israel in the near future. In fact, with the East Germans having agreed in principle to come, Gabay now has to lobby Israeli Foreign Ministry officials to get a formal invitation.

To illustrate Israel's changing stature, Gabay recounts the "difficult" convention held following the war in Lebanon in Budapest. At that conference, the Soviet delegation had proposed that Israel be expelled altogether from the association. This time, says Gabay, the head of the Soviet delegation asked Gabay to part with a few Israeli coins for his son, an avid coin-collector.



Meir Gabay

Gabay, who crossed into East Berlin "without a hitch" on board a train running on the famous Friedrichstrasse, says that East Berlin is not really the drab, colourless city so often depicted in media reports. All

of Berlin's majestic historical buildings have been renovated by the authorities, he says, and at night the city's many coffee shops are teeming.

"Hardly any city can compete with the liveliness of West Berlin," he says, "but East Berlin is no quieter than an average European city."

In his opening remarks, Gabay pointedly told the association forum that he had mixed feelings about attending a conference in a city from which the orders to exterminate six million Jews were issued. His remarks were echoed by the world president of the association, Davidson Nicol, of Sierra Leone.

Gabay says the Jewish institutions he was shown, including the famous cemetery, were well-kept.

On a visit to Potsdam, where the 1945 agreement ending World War II was signed, Gabay pointed out that the victims of the Nazi regime were listed only according to their countries. Jews were not mentioned. His slightly embarrassed East Ger-

man hosts promised to look into the matter.

One delegation that steadfastly maintained a distance from the Israeli representative was the Chinese, who refused all of Gabay's approaches. The British delegation, also maintained its traditional hostility to Israel, perhaps reflecting its reported antagonism towards the British government itself.

The conference was devoted to inter-European tensions and nuclear disarmament. Gabay, as well as the American delegation, succeeded in adding the spectre of international terrorism to the agenda, aided no doubt by the massacre in Istanbul and the carnage in Karachi aboard the Pan Am airplane, which took place while the conference was in session.

The Poles were the warmest of the Eastern European delegates, and Gabay expects them to come soon to Israel to discuss "human rights and the war on racism," the topic chosen for the expected bilateral meeting.

MK Shevah Weiss in Germany

Poignant encounter with a painful past

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
BONN. — Visits to West Germany by Israeli politicians, in particular those from the Labour Party, are no sensation; yet a visit by one of the youngest Holocaust survivors, 42 years after his liberation from the Nazi nightmare, is not routine.

Shevah Weiss, Knesset Member and professor of political science, visited Hamburg, Cologne and Bonn on a 12-day tour that ended last weekend.

"I came to see what the new Germany is like," Weiss said in Bonn a day before going back to Israel.

This was not Weiss's first visit to Germany. Last year he came to Hamburg for a European Council meeting. But, "I was not open to Germany then at all," he says. This time he was.

That is saying a lot for someone whose life was disrupted by Nazi Germany's murderous madness when he was just six years old.

"Shevek," as he was called then, was born in Boryslaw, Galicia, in 1935. When World War II broke out in 1939, the Soviet Union annexed this corner of eastern Poland, and Weiss and his family avoided the Nazis for two years.

The suffering still came early enough. The Weiss family lived under German occupation for three years, from 1941, when Hitler's *Wehrmacht* invaded the Soviet Union, until 1944, when the Red Army rolled the attackers back westward. Of 15,000 Jews from his town, 600 survived.

Weiss and his immediate relatives succeeded in leaving the ghetto just before its liquidation. Thanks to three Ukrainian and Polish families, who hid them in a double wall of a house and later in a hollow space beneath the floor of another house, they lived to see the liberation. After an odyssey through Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Italy, Weiss reached Israel in 1947.

Weiss argues that there is an intellectual community in Germany which has confronted the Nazi era and undergone a true catharsis. It is with this group, Weiss said, that normal relations are possible. He also favours including Germany in

Israel's efforts to establish closer links with Europe.

But Weiss believes that because of the terrible suffering the Nazis inflicted on the Jews, they have the right to scrutinize the extent to which Germans observe moral and democratic norms — to a degree that is not possible in relations with other countries.

While he says he tries to keep a balanced intellectual and political view of the new Germany, Weiss obviously had a difficult time in Germany emotionally.

And it's seemingly small incidents that tell the story. For instance, most train passengers in Germany, especially foreigners from countries where trains are not up to the highest standards, have a regard for German Federal Railways. Which of them feels a pang every time the train leaves the station to the loudspeaker, warning: "Achtung! Achtung!"

Who else is reminded of the horrors of the ghetto when two Germans with dogs enter a room and the animals' smell rises in his nose? Even simple traffic signs with the words "links — rechts," (left-right) can conjure up the terminology of death camp selection.

In a book on the Holocaust that Weiss bought during his visit, he saw the photograph of a young Jewish woman, naked, a moment before being shot. "She was very beautiful and suddenly I stopped noticing the beauty of German women in the streets."

In Hamburg, Weiss was carried from the memories of the dark past into a horror of the present. He had been visiting an exhibition on the history of Hamburg's Jewish community, including a description of its destruction by the Nazis. "As I stepped out of the exhibition," Weiss said, "the news of the Istanbul massacre came through on the radio."

Think-in for peace

Jerusalem Post Reporter
People around the world, including in Israel, are being invited by the Million Minutes of Peace Appeal to contribute at least one minute of silence devoted to thoughts of peace by October 16. The idea is that, if millions of people around the world devote prayer, meditation or just a thought to peace during the United Nations International Year of Peace, it will show that humanity really wants peace, not war, and will create an atmosphere conducive to peace.

The Million Minutes of Peace Appeal is a global initiative. Nobody is being asked to donate any money. But they face the perhaps more difficult challenge of donating time, effort and thought to the cause of peace. International contributions include poems, songs, classical and rock concerts and gatherings. Sculptor Shimon Miller has designed a special sculpture. A peace caravan will travel through Kenyan villages. A dance spectacle launched the appeal in Rome. Even the Hongkong Stock Exchange closed for a minute of silence for peace on September 16.

World patrons of the appeal include Sir Yehudi Menuhin, Linus Pauling, Sir Harry Secombe, the Dalai Lama, Paul McCartney, Margaret Kenworthy, Iris Murdoch and Marcel Marceau.

Israeli patrons include Prof. Leo Sachs of the Weyman Institute, Prof. Amnon Pazy, rector of Tel Aviv University, the Gashash Hahivrit Trio, Masha Lubelsky, head of Na'amat, Andre Chouraqui, director of Alliance Francaise, Israel, Ibrahim Sim'an, Kadi Wajal Tabari, the Histadrut and Na'amat.

People prepared to donate at least one minute to peace should contact the Million Minutes of Peace Appeal, 4/8 Sderot Ben-Gurion, Tel Aviv (phone 83-22377 or in Jerusalem 82-81586), to obtain the relevant forms. Thousands of forms will be distributed at Tel Aviv University and by Na'amat.

A meeting will take place tonight at 6:30 p.m. at the Alliance Francaise, 8 Agnes Street, Jerusalem, to launch the appeal.

A 'novel' approach to medicine in Israel

By PHILIP GILLON
Jerusalem Post Reporter
It is not unusual for doctors to become writers of fiction; the examples of Anton Chekhov, Somerset Maugham and A.J. Cronin come readily to mind. But few writers-doctors have attained the eminence in the medical profession of Dr. Eli Davis, professor emeritus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, a world authority on micro-circulation, who was honoured by being made an FRCP in England.

Davis has written three novels based on his medical experience — all of them, surprisingly in the light of his career — extremely critical of the medical establishment.

His newest novel, *The Quack* has as its theme the successful treatment of certain diabetes, who do not respond to insulin, with an infusion made from olive leaves. The discovery of the efficacy of olives is made by the hero of the novel when he finds a Persian Jewish immigrant collecting olives to treat her diabetes. Her therapy is based on Persian Jewish folklore.

Davis' protagonist fails to qualify as a doctor and works as a pharmacist, but he continues to engage in medical research, and in a running battle with the doctors.

The message of the novel is that Nature is a great healer and that drugs are overused, misused and abused by doctors. Neither the theme nor the message is likely to endear Davis to his colleagues, but believers in homeopathy will certainly be delighted by the novel, which also deals with rheumatism. It may surprise some people to find Davis apparently supporting nature cures against conventional medicine.

In fact, both his previous novels were indictments of the medical establishment in this country. His first novel, *Who Healed All Thy Diseases* dealt with the intrigues, struggles for power and back-biting in a large medical centre in Jerusalem. His second novel, *Saga of a Siege*, based on his experience as director-general of the Hadassah



Prof. Eli Davis

University Hospital during the siege of Jerusalem, also pulled no punches. All three novels were published by Rubin Mass, Jerusalem.

After getting his medical degree in Manchester and as a specialist in London, Davis eventually became the head of the Department of Medicine and deputy medical superintendent of St. Andrews Hospital, London. In 1947, he immigrated to Israel and was appointed deputy director-general of the Hadassah Hospital.

After the director-general, Dr. Chaim Yasky, was killed in the ambush of doctors and nurses in April 1948, Davis became director-general, and was responsible for the evacuation from Mt. Scopus and improvising seven hospitals to replace it throughout the city.

In 1951, Davis decided that hospital administration was so demanding that it interfered with his chances to practise medicine and engage in research, so he resigned as director-general to become head of the Medical Outpatients Department C, as well as director of the Rheumatic Fever Clinic. From 1959 to 1976 he headed the Capillary Research Laboratory.

IN BRIEF

Woman dies, two hurt in road accident

HERZLIYA (Itim). — A woman was killed and two other people were injured in a road accident at the Giliot Junction here Friday morning.

Police said the car in which the three were riding swerved suddenly and turned over. The injured were taken to the Meir Hospital in Kfar Sava.

Suisse's son out on bail on drug charges

REHOVOT (Itim). — David Suisse, the son of recently resigned Prisons Commissioner Rafi Suisse, was released on Friday on NIS 5,000 bail in the custody of his father.

The Rehovot Magistrates Court, in releasing Suisse, ordered that he remain in his father's home unless permitted to leave by a police officer. Suisse is being held on suspicion of smuggling drugs seven years ago. Earlier this year he returned from France where he served several years in jail on similar charges.

Mohammed V Square for Ashkelon

ASHKELON (Itim). — Over 200 guests from Morocco are to attend a ceremony here next Sunday at which a square in this town will be named for the late King Mohammed V of Morocco, the father of the present King Hassan.

Among others attending will be Prime Minister Peres, who recently met with King Hassan in Morocco. The organizers of the event also expect a representative of the Moroccan court to be present.

Cow steps on mine, injures guide after fall

GOLAN HEIGHTS (Itim). — A two-ton cow that was mortally wounded when it stepped on an old land mine near Jalabiya here on Friday slightly injured Avigail Allen, a guide from the Keshet Field School.

Allen was guiding a group of girls from Jerusalem's Horev School who were touring the Golan. She was gored by the cow, which went berserk after falling to the ground lacking one leg which had been blown off in the explosion. The cow later died.

The field school announced that all the girls on the outing were safe and that it would continue as planned.

Holon man remanded on suspicion of arson

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The magistrate's court here on Friday ordered a Holon man held for four days on suspicion of torching a driving school, a restaurant and a spare-parts store to get insurance money.

The police representative in court claimed that before the first fire, the suspect increased the fire insurance on his properties to \$35,000.

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Different perspectives

A recent talk with the West German minister of women sheds an interesting light on the status of women in this country, Lea Levavi reports.

WHILE many working parents may complain over the lack of day-care facilities in this country, they don't realize how good their situation is.

In West Germany, for instance, only seven per cent of children under the age of three receive day care. The churches, which run most of the centres for children over that age, believe that the little ones should remain at home — unless they come from underprivileged or problematic families. Some day care is provided by the municipalities of West German cities, but often parents have to make their own arrangements — by leaving children with friends, relatives or hired babysitters.

Day care and the status of women are among the concerns of Prof. Rita Sussmut, West German minister of women, youth, families and health,

who recently visited here and met with government and organizational representatives, including Na'amat secretary-general Masha Lubelsky.

During her meeting with Lubelsky, Sussmut explained that in her country, women are expected to be good wives and mothers, not to mention successful professionals.

"I don't know of any other human beings of whom so much is expected," she said, adding that many young women in Germany today find the demands on them to be too great, and either opt for a career without children, or for family life without a career. The result? Those who stay at home are often frustrated.

"I would recommend that they go out and do something," Sussmut said, "even if it's for two hours a day, rather than just stay at home."

"As for the problem of how career women are viewed [by society]," she continued, "I can tell you that when I was still involved in teaching, people always asked me whether I was unhappy to be working so much."

Lubelsky echoed Sussmut's sentiments, commenting that in this country, "people try to figure out what is 'wrong' with career women. First they look to see if they are married and have children. If they do, they try to find out if their children are neglected, if their marriages are on the rocks or if something else is amiss."

REGARDING the issue of maternity leave, West Germany is quite progressive. According to Sussmut, 10 months of leave are granted to either parent, and this time period will be increased in 1988 to 12

months. The parent on leave receives 600 marks (approximately NIS 440) during the first six months; his or her compensation during the remainder depends on family income.

Lubelsky brought up the subject of retirement age discrimination against women, explaining to Sussmut that Na'amat and other women's organizations are fighting to bring about legislation which would enable Israeli women — like men — to work until the age of 65. The German minister took issue with this policy, noting that the rights of jobless, young people also have to be considered.

"If people stay on the job longer, it will mean less opportunity for the young," Sussmut reasoned. "At the same time, many women have not worked sufficient years to draw a pension and [thus] have some of the same problems that young people do. Retirement in my country is seen as an issue that concerns the generations, but one must also consider the different needs of men and women."

Sussmut recommended that older women be encouraged to seek the professional and political positions they could not pursue when they were younger.

"You're supposed to be young, beautiful and unmarried [in such jobs], but I think we need older women around us, not only so that we can learn from them but also because they can give other women support."

What about part-time employment as a solution for women who want careers and family life?

"We have to consider the implications of such employment," the minister told Lubelsky. "It seems like a solution for many women, but does it mean a dead-end job without promotion opportunities and without pension coverage. And if a woman later wants to change to full-time employment, is it easy for her to do so?"

Sussmut and Lubelsky discussed a number of other issues relating to the status of women, including the nursing crisis in this country, to which the minister responded by suggesting that housewives demonstrate on behalf of the nurses so as to allow them to continue to tend to their patients.

King of the rag trade

Barbara Bright/Paris

ELEGANCE is peace, fantasy "in", Pierre Cardin a mere businessman, the American fashion industry dying and Italy the maker of all good clothes — the current commandments of fashion according to John Fairchild.

Not familiar with John Fairchild? The fashion world is — they exult, or tremble, at his every word.

As publisher of *Women's Wear Daily* (WWD), the fashion bible for the U.S. retailer, W, a fortnightly fashion and lifestyle publication, and *M*, a men's fashion monthly, Fairchild is behind-the-scenes arbiter of what much of the world wears.

European advertisers spend more than \$8.7 million yearly in WWD, W and *M*, seeking to influence the rag trade, as the U.S. fashion industry is called.

WWD has a circulation of 79,000 (3,000 in Europe); W goes to 221,000 readers (3,100 in Europe), and *M* to 134,000 (4,200 in Europe).

Japanese editions of WWD and W were started last year, and supplements are issued twice-yearly for ready-to-wear collections in France, West Germany and Italy.

Last year Fairchild was given one of French couture's first "Oscars" for his contribution to fashion world-

wide. The award was sponsored by the French Federation of Ready-to-Wear Fashion Designers and Creators.

"He's the Cesare Borgia of the fashion world, and he knows it," an Italian, who requested anonymity, told the American magazine *Vanity Fair*, which recently profiled Fairchild.

Fairchild, 59, smiling, white-haired, always in the front row at the fashion collections, defends his work against those who consider it frivolous.

"I love that we're writing about something that is pleasant. Like the sun coming up in the morning, and not the setting sun."

Fairchild includes heat and fire along with the sunny outlook. He doesn't mince words about his likes and dislikes.

"We try to inform people," he said. "We ask the opinions of a lot of people, not just our opinion — society ladies, the people who buy the clothes, the store presidents, the buyers, other members of the press."

HIS LIST of the world's top designers, which he said was in no particular order, includes Italians Giorgio



Shantung suit for '86, designed by Emmanuel Ungaro, who appears on Fairchild's list. (AFP photo)

Armani and Valentino. Yves Saint Laurent, Claude Montana, Christian Lacroix, Thierry Mugler, Emma-

nuel Ungaro, Jean-Paul Gaultier and German-Born Karl Lagerfeld of France, and Donna Karan of the U.S., the only woman he included. Currently, Fairchild considers the word elegant "really passe ... We're not living in an elegant age so why do clothes have to be elegant?"

According to Fairchild, "The most important collection in Paris is the Patou collection of Christian Lacroix," which showed bright colors, tweed suits embroidered with jewels, and short dance dresses worn by grey-haired models.

"It's not what Patou made that is so interesting, but what he's said to the world is ... 'Look, fashion should be amusing and a bit mad,' that women have a desire to do something with a lot of fantasy, instead of wearing the conventional, dumb elegant clothes."

The American publisher disputes the idea that any nationality has a stronghold on creativity.

"The idea that fashion starts in Paris or it starts in New York or Italy is to me absolutely not an intelligent question. It's not nationality. It's the creative ability of a designer to establish a look, to make something go."

The Japanese influence, however, he dismisses as "dead as a doornail now." He also speaks disdainfully of England. "I don't think England has ever established itself as a fashion market because they've no idea of workmanship or follow-through."

Asked about the Soviet Union or China, where designer Pierre Cardin has licensed factories to produce his

clothes, Fairchild huffed: "I don't consider Cardin a designer. Cardin's a businessman. He revolutionized the men's industry and that's the last we heard from him. Somebody's a designer who does something and everybody copies it."

He believes the nation most important to fashion now is Italy. "Today the Italians are the best manufacturers of quality clothes in the world. For a lot of reasons — all the fabrics are there and they work harder than anybody else," he said.

Bemoaning that fashion manufacturing is dying in his country, Fairchild blames it on the textile industry's lack of vision. He says that in the collections of major American designers "there's not one yard of American fabric. The people who make fabrics didn't realize the word fashion existed. They never thought American women were going to drop..." he searched for the word, as if he hated the thought "double-knit."

Fairchild, whose grandfather started the publishing empire that now has 30-plus titles, said he became aware of fashion when he spent a summer working at the company office in Paris.

"The head of the office didn't like to spend money so my main job was being his waiter at night at his house," he said.

In typically sharp-tongued fashion, Fairchild continued the tale by adding that he learned to make "a terrific Martini ... I hated my boss and used to make them as strong as possible, hoping it would kill him off."

(Reader)

A ray of sunshine

Aviva Bar-Am meets a special child.

SHAHAR HAS black, curly hair, gorgeous dark eyes and a gentle, loving touch. But since the day of his birth, three long, lonely years ago, Shahar has been waiting hopelessly for a home.

He was born with disfiguring growths on his face and hip, caused by a rare condition, that repelled his caretakers. His mother was unable to care for the child. Shahar lay almost motionless and ignored in an institution crib for 10 months. When a volunteer came to play with the institution's children and reached Shahar's remote corner, staff members told her, "Don't bother with that."

Not long afterwards, Shahar was moved to a group home, where the director and nurses wondered if his family development was due solely to institutionalization — a syndrome resulting from a lack of consistent love, attention, and stimulation. Repeated tests proved that Shahar was more than neglected — the affectionate, sweetly-tempered

child was suffering from cerebral palsy.

Shahar was immediately started on an intensive programme of physical and occupational therapy. His muscles began developing, as did his coordination. Today, Shahar can control his hands and builds towers with blocks. He can crawl, but has not yet learned to stand.

Shahar seems to possess a normal intelligence, stunted by deprivation but improving all the time. He quickly learned to talk, to sing alone or with records (and to pick out the exact position of his favourite songs). He loves to flip through the pages of picture books and knows many of the stories by heart.

Yet Shahar will never be like all the other children. The growths on his nose and skin, which have been shrinking at a slow but steady pace, will disappear in approximately two years. The cerebral palsy, however, will always be with him. Shahar's paralyzed legs may never carry him without help, no matter how much

therapy he receives, plus today he needs a special chair to keep him sitting upright.

Shahar responds to a visitor suspiciously at first, but then he takes her hand in his, happily sits in her lap and strokes her hair. As the visitor looks into his large, melancholy eyes, Shahar's handicaps fade into insignificance.

Possessed of an amazing ability to give and inspire love, Shahar is no longer rejected or shunned conveniently away into a remote corner; he is the most palpably adored child in the institution. But no institution director or nursemaid can ever replace a mother or father he can call his own.

Shahar's progress has been rapid — incredibly so. However, doctors and social workers are convinced that within the framework of a real family and a real home, improvement would be even more pronounced.

For the next few years, Shahar will have to undergo surgery and will require constant care, but he will continue to be able to return affection with an abiding love. If you think you may be able to offer Shahar a home, call Sima Dubois at 226957 or 349511 at Sherut Lema'an Hayaed. Please leave your name and telephone number if she is unavailable.

Women's news

COMPLAINTS from parents all over the country prompted Dr. Nitz Shapiro-Libai, adviser to the prime minister on the status of women, to protest sexual inequality in the school system in a letter to Education Minister Yitzhak Navon.

Sent to the minister a few weeks ago, the letter stated that there is a lack of equal opportunity for students in the country's secondary and technical schools. Boys are prevented from taking lessons in "girls' subjects" such as sewing and home economics, while girls are not allowed to take electronics, metalworking, carpentry and drafting courses.

Libai urged Navon to develop a comprehensive policy prohibiting segregation of the sexes in these programmes.

WOMEN in Jewish ritual; divorce; norms and deviation in sexual relationships; Jewish and state law — these are among the plenary topics to be dealt with at the First Jerusalem International Conference on Women and Judaism.

Organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice, the confer-

ence will focus on the general topic of Halacha and the Jewish woman, and will take place from December 28 to 31. Organizers hope to attract experts from all over the world to discuss major issues relating to this subject, and to create a forum in which ideas can be freely shared and evaluated in depth.

In addition to the plenary sessions, workshops and study sessions that are planned, field trips and other special activities will be scheduled.

For further details, contact: Atzeret (02) 247646.

THE ISRAELI Women's Network is urging its members and other interested parties to send letters to Knesset members protesting rabbinical court treatment of women in matters concerning marriage and divorce.

BRITISH Wizo's biennial conference will take place at the Jerusalem Hilton from 22-26 February 1987. President Haim Herzog and Mayor Teddy Kollek will attend the opening gala dinner. A record number of 600 delegates are expected to attend.

Leitersdorf — a true creator

IF JUST one word were permitted to describe Finy Leitersdorf, who died last month, I would pick the word "vivid." And if a second were permitted, I would add "generous."

Everyone is unique, but Finy was more unique than most. She was always described as a fashion designer, but such a description misses the point of her personality.

The key to Finy was creativity. She might, with slightly different genes, have been a painter (as was her late husband, Johanan Simon) or an architect (as her son Tomi is) or an actress, like one of her closest friends. As long as Finy was creating, she was happy; and if not entirely so — because of the tragedies and complications of her life — she was at least wholeheartedly committed to the business of living.

Vivid. That was Finy entering a room, often carrying one red rose, stubbornly and intensely engaged in some conversation, or even just brooding a fish — or making an "avocado flamboyant" — for she was a wonderful cook. There was a kind of drama even about that. The unusual quality was that her aura of theatricality was combined with rare honesty and with a total absence of malice.

Gossiping with Finy never involved nasty comments about anybody. She was perhaps the only woman I have ever known who was congenitally incapable of saying anything hateful about anybody.

Finy's generosity was seen in an instinctive eagerness to help at a first meeting with whatever came to mind — money, introductions in her field, whatever. This made her a wonderful teacher, and she was never happier than when helping young designers. And not only those in her field: friends learned from Finy how to look at something ordinary, and to see it in a new way.

Although her field was fashion,



Finy Leitersdorf

she herself was understated in her "uniforms." As long as I can remember her, and that is nearly 30 years, she wore mostly beiges and browns, the colours of earth and the desert. She loved animals and nature: she was utterly devoted to her family. She was outspoken and stubborn in the sense that she trusted herself.

The last time she stayed with me, about a month before her death, Finy crocheted a wonderful sweater and hat for me, in a design she had just invented. It took her only a few hours; she could not not have done it. I asked whether the sweater might be a little looser. "No," she said severely. "It's absolutely perfect as it is. In fact, it could easily be in a fashion exhibition."

When she was with you, Finy was wholeheartedly with you. She left a vivid stamp on everyone who knew her, and I would guess that everyone who knew her was her friend. H.D.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson

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Israel is among the issues in the coming Senate-seat race. Walter Ruby reports

FOR SEVERAL years now, American Jewish neo-conservatives have been arguing that American Jewry is abandoning its traditional liberalism and moving steadily toward the political right. Major contributing factors, they say, is the gratitude felt for the strongly pro-Israel policies of the Reagan Administration and concern in the Jewish community that much of the left is anti-Israel.

While there is little doubt that the political centre of gravity in the Jewish community has shifted somewhat to the right since the election of Reagan as president in 1980, Jews voted 2-1 for Walter Mondale over Reagan in 1984. This is convincing evidence that Jews continue to maintain a position on the liberal side of the American political spectrum.

Pundits seeking to understand the Jewish vote and where it is likely to go in the 1988 presidential election will be closely watching the race for a Senate seat in New York this November.

The largest Jewish community in the nation will be faced with a sharp choice between the incumbent conservative, Republican Senator Alfonse D'Amato, who has forged close ties with Jewish community leaders, and Mark Green, an unabashed liberal and a Jew. While D'Amato has been among the Senate leaders who opposed successive arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, Green also professes strong support for Israel.

Green, 41, a longtime associate of consumer advocate Ralph Nader, won the right to take on D'Amato by winning last week's Democratic primary in a stunning upset over John Dyson, a self-described "moderate Democrat." Dyson, a multi-millionaire, spent over \$6 million on television advertising during the primary campaign against about \$800,000 by Green.

Dyson also had the endorsement of New York Mayor Ed Koch, and unofficial backing from Gov. Mario Cuomo, who apparently believed that Dyson, with his millions, would run a stronger campaign than Green could money wise against D'Amato, who has \$8 million to spend on his campaign. Cuomo, who is said to be interested in running for president in 1988, is apparently concerned that the popular D'Amato might beat Green in November's senatorial race a larger landslide than Cuomo himself will manage in his gubernatorial

NY Jews must choose 'Left or Right'

contest against Republican Andrew O'Rourke.

Political pundits largely attribute Green's upset victory over Dyson in the Democratic primary to a very low voter turnout, with liberal activists favouring Green showing up at the polls in strength, while more moderate, but less committed, voters who would have favored Dyson, failed to vote. Dyson himself blames a successful maneuver by Cuomo supporters to have Abraham Hirschfeld, a maverick candidate for lieutenant governor taken off the ballot. Hirschfeld's nominating petitions, it was argued in court had not been filed correctly. Hirschfeld's absence from the ballot, which led to angry editorial reaction against Cuomo in such Jewish media as the *Long Island Jewish World*, as well as in the *New York Times* guaranteed the selection of Cuomo's handpicked candidate for lieutenant governor, Stanley Lundine. This robbed the primary of much of its excitement, keeping voter turnout low.

DEMOCRATIC voters did clearly respond to the activism of Green, who campaigned hard for over a year on street corners and at subway stops, while Dyson displayed a petri-phant reluctance to go out and get the vote, depending almost exclusively on slick TV commercials to carry his message.

D'Amato is unlikely to repeat Dyson's mistake. A hard worker, and indefatigable campaigner, D'Amato was elected senator in 1980 by a narrow margin by normally liberal New York, only because the liberal vote was split between Jacob Javits and Democratic candidate Elizabeth Holtzman. (The late Republican Senator Javits had stayed in the race as the candidate of the Liberal

party after losing the Republican primary to D'Amato.)

At that time, D'Amato was seen as an ultra-conservative Republican, who would be an uncompromising supporter of Reagan Administration policies. D'Amato was especially unpopular in the Jewish community which gave him only 4 per cent of its vote in 1980.

However, D'Amato has confounded his critics, emerging as a pragmatic, hard working, "nuts and bolts" senator, fighting tenaciously to make sure that New York State gets its fair share of the shrinking federal budget. Unlike Javits, and New York's other senator, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, both of whom developed reputations as foreign policy experts, D'Amato has cultivated the image of a "pothole Senator," more interested in assuring that Buffalo gets funding for mass transit, and Syracuse University gets a federal research grant than in making high-flow policy statements on the future of NATO.

While generally supportive of the broad outlines of Reagan administration policy, D'Amato has voted against stringent budget cuts in areas like aid to the elderly, housing, student loans, and urban development grants. In a recent interview, D'Amato told this reporter, "Successive administration budgets have been ill-balanced, with too much for the military, and disproportionate cuts in social programs. The cuts ought to be shared...I have not been afraid to buck the Reagan Administration if that was necessary. My first priority has been to fight for the people of New York."

One area where D'Amato has repeatedly bucked the administration has been in his opposition to arms sales to "moderate" Arab states. Arguing that states like Saudi

Arabia, Jordan, and Oman may be no more stable than was the regime of the Shah of Iran, D'Amato says. "Like the Shah, the Saudis are holding back a religious wave of fervor. We should not be pouring more weapons systems in there until they are more supportive of us...Only Israel offers constancy in that region of the world."

D'Amato's pro-Israel stands and his hard work on behalf of pro-Israel legislation in the Senate has paid handsome rewards. Jewish political action committees (PACs) have been pouring thousands of dollars into his re-election campaign, and many of New York's wealthiest and most prominent Jews are in his corner in this election.

Earlier this year, Peggy Tishman, president of the New York United Jewish Appeal-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, told this reporter, "I am a Democrat in my genes, but I love Al D'Amato. He has been a fine senator for New York and a great friend for the State of Israel."

NEVERTHELESS, predictions that D'Amato will sweep the Jewish vote this year may be premature. Green, an extremely eloquent articulator of liberal positions, has begun reminding voters of his Jewish ties. In a recent interview with the *Jewish World*, Green said, "I count myself a strong friend of Israel. I always have been, since my grandparents bought Israel Bonds for me in 1948, to my work for Israel Bonds in 1986."

Green also points proudly to his filing, in 1977, a law suit against the Commerce Department, demanding that it be forced to make public a list of U.S. corporations complying with the Arab boycott of Israel. Green's lawsuit and concurrent Congressional action, eventually led the Commerce Department to make public a list of 1,400 companies that had cooperated with the Arab boycott.

Green acknowledges that D'Amato has been a strong supporter of Israel, but argues that D'Amato's domestic record is contrary to Jewish interests. According to Green, "For the Jewish community, D'Amato is half a senator, because what the Jewish community cares about is Israel and its own very special tradition of excellence, and justice, democracy and compassion. And there, Senator D'Amato absolutely strikes out. He votes with the 'New Right' rather than with 'the kind of

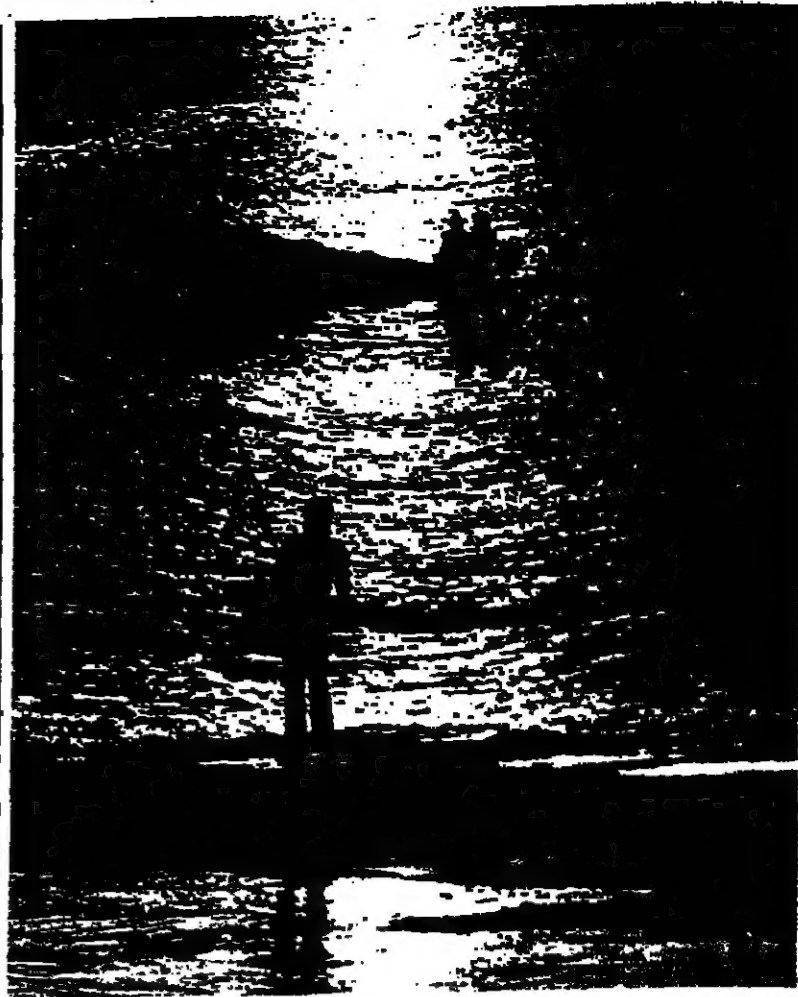
senators who represent that talmudic Jewish tradition."

Green notes that D'Amato has supported such staples of the "New Right" agenda as opposition to abortion, and that he has been supportive of Reagan's far right judicial nominations, such as Daniel Manion to the Court of Appeals. (D'Amato is expected to support Reagan's nomination of William Rehnquist to be Supreme Court chief justice). While D'Amato has sought to ameliorate Reagan budget cuts in certain areas, says Green, he has supported most budget cutting measures, including the Gramm-Rudman bill, which has led to ever deeper cuts in social programmes.

Asked about the expressions of support that D'Amato has received from Tishman and other wealthy and prominent Jews, Green responded, "I think the people you are referring to are responding in part to the fact that D'Amato has been very helpful to the real estate industry." (Tishman's husband Alan is one of New York City's largest developers.) He added: "As an American and as a Democrat and as a Jew, I am also going to work on behalf of those who need (help) in this country. That's the Jewish tradition, and it's something that Al D'Amato doesn't care about."

Last week, the day after his primary victory, Green was jolted by the news that Mayor Koch had applauded D'Amato as "a superb senator" and said, "I don't happen to agree with Mark Green's philosophy, so I'm never going to endorse him." Green was also hurt by Dyson's decision to stay on the November ballot as the Liberal Party candidate. (The Liberal Party, is now, however, nearly bankrupt and defunct, and few political professionals expect Dyson to draw many votes from Green as its candidate.)

But while Green is the heavy underdog to D'Amato, he is certain to run a lively campaign and to offer voters a clear ideological choice on both foreign policy and domestic issues. It will be especially interesting to see if Jewish voters follow the lead of Koch, Tishman, and other community leaders, and endorse D'Amato, who has proven himself a trusted friend of Israel, or whether the majority of Jews end up voting for Green, thus continuing their ardent support for the cause of liberalism despite the movement rightward of the larger American electorate.



(Menashe Klein)

Summertime: The other side of the clock

JUDITH WEIL

THE END of summer time was greeted in my household with mixed feelings of regret and relief. Regret because we enjoyed the extra cool hour in the mornings and the chance for an occasional swim in the afternoons, and relief for a host of reasons, some related to the fact that we are observant, and some not.

As for the much-publicized difficulty in starting morning prayers after daybreak and completing them in time not to be late for work, my husband had no problem in mid-summer. However, just before summer time ended, as we neared the equinoxes, he was beginning to find prayers rather a squash, though still less of a squash than in mid-winter when no one has (so far) suggested tampering with the Israeli clock. Ideally, from just the morning prayers angle, I suppose it would suit him to have the clock moved an hour in the other direction during the mid-winter months.

Another reservation we had was the strain of late Friday nights. Just before summer time ended, a subject of conversation in our home was how pleasant it will be to eat an hour earlier, get the younger children to bed earlier, and give the older children a chance to meet their friends or engage in Torah study before retiring. We were looking forward to having company again on Friday evenings; during the summer it was too late on Friday, and too hot on Shabbat for many people to walk over to us or to them. By the time it cooled down on Shabbat afternoons, it was once again too late to do much.

Then there was the *hail Shabbat* (desecration of the Shabbat) issue. I can't help feeling that logically there is only that much *hail Shabbat* anyone can manage in 25 hours; the advent of summer time means only that there is slightly less *hail Shabbat*, one hour's worth less, on Friday evenings, and slightly more, an hour's more, on Shabbat. Logically, those who observe Shabbat do so anyway, and those who don't, don't.

If this was the issue at stake, then those who vociferously opposed summer time tried to fight a battle and lost a war. It would have been better tactics and more acceptable to the non-observant if the observant had said: Look, we have no objection *per se* to moving the clock, but we are concerned about the risk of increased desecration of the Shabbat. We shall not oppose moving the clock, provided you agree that buses do not start running until after Shabbat, from about 6.30, and do not run on Saturdays according to a schedule which ignores that the clock was changed.

Had this suggestion been adopted, it might have been a good idea for schools and jobs to have started and finished an hour later on Sundays. This would have meant, for all intents and purposes, having summer time from Mondays to Fridays, and standard time over the weekends. This might have been a reasonable compromise.

FOR THE observant a major reservation regarding summer time concerns *ma'ariv*, the evening prayers. Our two younger sons (aged eight and ten) are big enough to want to go to *ma'ariv*, but small enough to need plenty of sleep. When *ma'ariv* was late, they were late getting to bed, found it hard to get up in the morning and were chronically tired until the school holidays mercifully arrived, and permitted them to sleep in a bit. But while *shacharit* (morning prayers) got more difficult once summer was past, *ma'ariv* got earlier and easier as we drew near the equinoxes.

My fellow citizens who are less observant than myself probably don't share these experiences, but I have other reservations about summer time, which I expect at least

some of them share.

My home faces northwest and does not cool down until quite late at night. I dislike preparing supper while the kitchen feels like a furnace. In addition, my bedroom is still uncomfortably hot when we retire. Is facing west a phenomenon peculiar to the homes of the observant?

I mentioned this to a neighbour who lives on the other side of my building, and said that I supposed people whose homes face east would feel more positively about summer time; they would be out of the house at work or school before their homes began to heat up.

"That's what you think!" she said. "During summer time the sun shines directly into the kitchen just as we are eating breakfast and I have had to put up curtains only because of that. Had we kept to standard time, then by breakfast time the sun would be high enough not to shine directly into my kitchen." East or west there's obviously no suiting us people!

WHAT I HAVE been trying to argue is that summer time is not an unmitigated blessing, for either the observant or the less observant. What disturbs me is not summer time - I am not certain that on balance I do not prefer it myself - but the intellectual dishonesty that went on around it.

Shortly before summer time was introduced I happened to hear a children's news programme on Army Radio. The newscaster mentioned that Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz was under pressure to introduce it, but was reluctant to do so. The newscaster went on to list several advantages of summer time, with all of which I concurred. He did not, however, mention a single disadvantage. He mentioned for instance, that in the hotter hours of the day, there is a higher risk of road accidents. Summer time, by helping people to get to work before it got really hot, would reduce the number of accidents in the mornings. Sounds reasonable. He did not mention that the risk of accidents on the way home was likely to be increased. He made Peretz sound a complete fool.

Why could he not be honest and depict Peretz as a man who had to weigh advantages against disadvantages and seemed inclined to make a decision which was unpopular with a large proportion of the population?

If the majority of the population wants summer time, then they should have it again in future. It causes no insurmountable difficulties nor does it violate any basic religious principles. But I wonder whether it is indeed as popular as the media make out.

Summer time makes it easier for people to have a swim after work or relax in the garden while it is still light. But how many people have the means to go often to the beach or a pool, or have a garden, and time to sit and relax?

Finally there is the money aspect. How can anyone assess exactly how much money is saved by the adoption of daylight saving? Our total outlay on electricity depends on several variables apart from whether or not there is summer time: the humidity factor or the number of tourists coming to Israel, or of Israelis holidaying abroad. In past years I have seen figures that differed wildly and appeared to be more a function of the point the particular spokesman was trying to make than of reality.

I shall be happy with whatever decision is made in future years if it is made in an atmosphere which recognizes that there are two sides to every difference of opinion, and that it is possible to make a decision unpopular with one section or other of the population without the lynch-like atmosphere that surrounded the decision this year.

The journey that never ends

ARISTOTLE began his *Metaphysics* with the statement that all men, by nature, desire to know. The point is not only that we enjoy knowing things, but that the desire to know stems from, and is essential to, the nature of human beings. The intellect - which is what distinguishes man from the animals - is our most essential faculty. The exercise of the intellect is the highest form of human activity.

A study of Jewish philosophers will show that Aristotle's viewpoint is not foreign to our own culture. Maimonides exalted the exercise of the intellectual faculty to such an extent that he claims (*Guide to the Perplexed*, III, 18) that divine providence does not watch equally over all human beings; those whose intellects are more highly developed are watched over more carefully than those with less highly developed intellects.

Gersonides - whose writings may, in part, be regarded as an interpretive development of Maimonides - expanded on the idea of the primacy of the intellect at great length. His commentary on the *Book of Proverbs* gives one the impression that King Solomon was an Aristotelian philosopher (or, if you wish, that Aristotle was a follower of King Solomon). Whether one believes, or not, that we influenced the Greeks,

or vice versa (there is an extensive literature on the subject), the most sceptical cannot deny that there are striking similarities between *Proverbs* and Aristotle on the question of the primacy of the intellect.

When our rabbis talk about intellectual activity, they mean the study of Torah. This is natural and praiseworthy. The Torah is, and always has been, the fundamental source of Jewish thought and culture. Although a Jew may not live in accord with its advice, he thinks and questions in its language. If he is a believer, then it is the Torah which he believes. If he is a heretic, then it is the Torah which he denies, or questions. The exercise of the *Jewish* intellect always involves, in some way or other, the study of Torah.

PLATO claimed that the physical world is a copy of the world of ideas. Our rabbis claimed (*Breshit Raba*, I, 1) that God took a look at the Torah and created the world. The similarities between the Greek and the Jewish doctrines are greater than the differences. Plato seems to have thought of the world of ideas as largely mathematical. The world of ideas, for our rabbis, consists of the

concepts of the Tora. But, in either case, the world of ideas is the basis of creation.

Although the study of Torah, as Maimonides and Gersonides conceived it, is an intellectual activity involving thought, reflection, questioning, and an attempt to penetrate to the roots of things, the majority of our latter-day sages have taken a different view of the matter. During our long exile, we fought a desperate struggle to preserve our culture and to pass it on to future generations. In the face of temptations to abandon our culture in favour of that of the Gentiles, our rabbis put tremendous pressure on the young to stay away from foreign sources of wisdom. In the face of the danger that the Torah might be forgotten among our people, the emphasis was placed on *remembering*. The goal became to learn the talmudic texts, to understand them to a degree, and to remember them long enough to pass them on to another generation.

Necessary evils are both necessary and evil. We had no choice, something precious had to be jealously guarded. But in the guarding, we forgot the essence. Whereas man's recollective faculty should be subser-

vient to his intellectual - memory as an aid to reflection - we turned things upside-down. The intellect became secondary to the memory. We forgot the essential characteristics of human nature, intellectual inquiry.

Now that we are getting back together in our own land, one would expect that the danger has passed, and that the time has arrived for us to build a culture of free, intellectual inquiry, with the Torah as its fundamental text. The tendency, however, has been to carry the rote learning and the robotic thinking of our exile, over into the land of our redemption.

I HAVE heard more than one rabbi claim that the Babylonian Talmud is full of questions and disputations. The Jerusalem Talmud - written here in Israel - is straightforward; it lays down the law. Therefore, questions and disputations are appropriate only to the exile. In the Land of Israel, we should learn and accept the truth, without question and without dispute. What these rabbis mean to say is, "All of you had better start thinking the way I tell you to think!"

The matter is not so simple that I can claim that these rabbis are completely wrong. We do not yet have much experience in being a free people. It took us 2,000 years to gain political freedom. Perhaps intellectual freedom has to take a little longer. Although all men may be, by nature, capable of freedom, freedom requires preparation. Democracy requires an educated and responsible populace. Grant it to someone who is not yet prepared for it, and you may end up with something worse than imperialism.

Leaving aside pronouncements on the internal affairs of other nations, it is not certain if the Jewish nation has yet developed sufficiently to be worthy of full democracy and of full intellectual freedom. I talk with students of *yeshivot hesder*, who think what their rabbis tell them to think. But I know that, as a result of their education, they are among the brave and unflinching soldiers upon whom our lives depend. As difficult as I find it to approve of the education they are receiving, I am not going to be the one to say something that will weaken their resolve in battle, make them less brave soldiers. On the other hand, a Jew, after the Holocaust, cannot rest easy with the idea of an unthinking soldiery. I therefore confess that I have raised a problem to which I cannot yet offer a solution.

THE PROBLEM of Kahanism is exactly the subversion of the intellectual faculty, of which I have been writing. We must carefully distinguish Kahane's doctrines from his methods. Each of his doctrines may be evaluated on its own merits, or lack thereof. Not all of them are wicked. None of them are the personal property of a certain rabbi who happens to preach them. But Rabbi Kahane has carried the worst features of exile Jewish education to their most pernicious extreme.



"Aristotle's viewpoint is not foreign to our own culture."

Worse than subverting the intellect to the memory, he is subverting it to the emotions. In that lies his danger. Kahane, however, is not entirely to blame. We live in a society which invites leaders to manipulate their followers by means of bombastic, rhetorical appeals to the emotions. We beg for leaders who will lead us in that way, because our tradition - so rich in content, so impoverished in logical methods for development and progress - has bred us to be a nation of unhesitant followers.

A symptom is the view, which I think everyone holds, that where one lives determines what one thinks. Because I happen to live in Kiryat Arba, I am supposed to hate Arabs, oppose peace and vote for Kach, Teliya, or - at the very least - Morasha (when there was a Morasha). A member of a left-wing kibbutz is supposed to like Arabs, to be willing to trade most of our territory for peace, and to eat pork, or at least to eat something on Yom Kippur. One who does not think in a way appropriate to his environment is considered weird.

Another symptom is the view, which almost everyone I know holds, that anyone who, as a result of thought, reflection, and experience, changes his opinion, is "unstable." Thus a neighbour, who grew up in a Mapam family, but later became a religious Zionist to an extreme, is regarded - even by religious Zionists - as having something wrong with him. Well brought-up people don't change their minds.

The fact is that the world is a complicated place. It is hard to understand. We Jews have thousands of years of Torah tradition to help us understand the world. That makes the task of understanding a little easier for us, than it is for those who lack such a tradition. But it is only a little easier.

The truth is not laid out for us on a table, ready for the taking. The search for truth is a life-long journey involving many false starts, dead-ends and side trips, where one can expect no more than gradual progress towards a goal which is never completely attained. The title of Leonard Woolf's autobiography, *The Journey, not the Arrival Matters*, sums the matter up very well. A failure to arrive at absolute conclusions does not necessarily imply that the search for knowledge is futile.

The writer obtained his doctorate in philosophy from Edinburgh University and taught the subject at the University of Manchester. Since settling in Israel in 1979, he has supported his family by working with his hands in a Spinoza while studying at various yeshivot.

YARUCHAM LEAVITT

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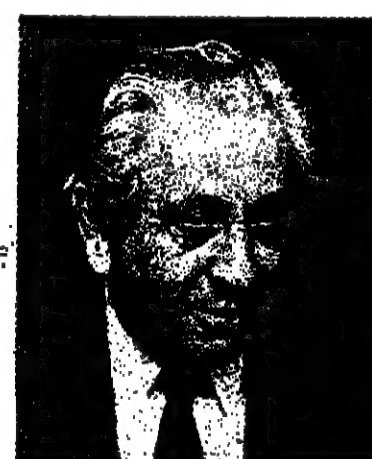
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The fate of Unifil

UNIFIL'S battle on the ground for its survival as a peace-keeping force in South Lebanon has been compounded over the weekend by conflicting statements at the UN's diplomatic front. Barely 24 hours after blaming Israel at the Security Council for threatening the continued existence of Unifil because of its refusal to allow the UN force to deploy south, along the international border, and because of Israel's continued support of the South Lebanese Army, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is reported to have backtracked on his charges against Israel at a meeting yesterday in New York with Prime Minister Shimon Peres. He conceded that the groups which have attacked and killed Unifil soldiers - a clear reference to the extremist Shi'ite Hizbollah - were chiefly responsible for the likely collapse of the UN peacekeeping force.

Except that Mr. Perez de Cuellar's charges against Israel were made on Friday publicly and most officially at an emergency session of the UN Security Council, while his backtracking version had to be reported by a spokesman of the Israeli prime minister. His charges were evidently based on a most recent report by his Undersecretary-General Marrack Goulding, who has just spent nearly two weeks in Beirut, Damascus and Jerusalem in an attempt to salvage Unifil's continued operation. Being barely six months in office, Mr. Goulding has chosen the option long favoured by his predecessor Brian Urquhart - namely Unifil's full deployment to the south - as the main cause for the UN force's trouble.

A seasoned British diplomat, Mr. Goulding, however, decided this time to take the easy way out in not mincing words and making Israel the chief scapegoat for Unifil's predicament. In the face of an acute threat by France to pull out its contingent from Unifil, with the expected domino effect on the UN force's other contingents, the UN secretary-general adopted his deputy's report and made it public.

Totally ignored was last week's mass demonstration in Tyre of some 50,000 Shi'ites, including hundreds of more moderate Amal militia men, who vowed revenge against the extremist Hizbollah which receives its main support and instructions from Tehran. The most impressive vote of support yet for Unifil by South Lebanon's Shi'ites made it clear that it was mainly in their interest to keep the UN troops in their place.

The UN demand for Unifil's full deployment down south to Lebanon's international border with Israel has been a bone of contention ever since Unifil first came into being in March 1978 in the wake of Operation Litani. One of the main points of dispute has always been the role of the SLA which was never accorded recognition by the UN troops, the way they are prepared to deal with other so-called *de facto* forces, such as the PLO and Amal.

In order to save Unifil, certain reassessments by all parties concerned will be necessary. But whatever solution will be found, it will have to take the existence of the SLA into account. A withdrawal of Unifil or of the SLA would require an increased involvement of the IDF in the security zone in South Lebanon, a solution which neither of the parties involved, and least of all Israel, would prefer.

An attempt last year to try out Amal's power in maintaining the peace, shortly after Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon down to the security zone, failed because of Unifil's inadequate redeployment in that area.

Any pragmatic proposal to remedy the present unbearable situation for Unifil must take this failure into account as well.

It seems obvious that Damascus which has condemned the killing of the French military attaché in Beirut last week and which has come out in full support of Unifil will also have to play an important role in creating a new *modus vivendi* for Unifil.

UN HEAD

(Continued from Page One)

Hirsh Goodman adds:
Defence Minister Rabin, quoted by Israel Television last night, lambasted the UN report, saying that Israel could look after its northern border by itself.

Israeli sources last night expressed concern over the steadily deteriorating situation in Southern Lebanon and over Unifil's vulnerability. These sources reiterated Israel's position that "the force can leave or stay." But privately they expressed concern over the damage the continued attacks on Unifil could cause to Israel's diplomatic relations with the countries participating in the force.

Some of these concerns were apparently expressed at a meeting

Friday between Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy and the French ambassador held at the latter's request. Levy is said to have told the ambassador that the IDF has no quarrel with the international force, but that the IDF will continue to carry out its operational duties in Southern Lebanon. Israel, he said, would continue to support the SLA as long as the force continued to operate in keeping with Israel's security interests.

Uri Lubrani, coordinator of affairs in Southern Lebanon, told Israel Television last night that the IDF must give its full support to the SLA. "Complete support means everything," he said. More Israeli troops would have to be moved into Southern Lebanon, Lubrani added, if the situation warranted it.

down the damage, although new cracks were still being discovered. "Having made a mistake - and moreover a gross one - a secret and bureaucratic decision on the fate of the national library and a great monument - the city council leaders had many opportunities to put it right, and let them all go," it said.

The article linked exposure of the affair to *Glasnost* (publicity) - a principle championed by Gorbachev.

P.S. A CONSTRUCTION company manager recently was paraded naked through the streets of the Nigerian capital and fined a goat and two cartons of beer for having tried to seduce a friend's wife, the *Lagos Life* newspaper reports.

The paper said that the couple laid a trap for the seducer after the wife reported to her husband that the man had made advances to her. Caught naked, if not in the act, the unidentified man was paraded by the irate husband around the neighbourhood - as is the custom in the municipality of Ndokwa in the southern state of Bendel.

Also following custom, the seducer was ordered to pay the husband, in addition to the goat and beer - a hen, five yams, a bunch of bananas, some kola nuts, a bottle of palm oil, some pepper and 20 naira (\$20) in cash - the standard fine in the municipality.

A commission of inquiry played

Israel's wasted resource: people

Uriel Lynn

WE HAVE attained economic stability. Certainly an achievement after close to seven years of ever increasing inflation.

The measures taken to reach this goal were a price freeze on all goods and services, limitations on imports, higher taxes, a fixed rate of exchange and, most important of all, the slashing in real terms of all wages by an average of 30 per cent in the second half of 1985.

All these measures are anti-growth and anti-productivity. And the people responsible for the economic plan did not pretend they were anything else. They emphasized that achieving stability was not the final aim, but only the first phase in moving Israel towards the more important goal of strong, free and growing economy.

So now the general opinion in government circles and in the business sector is that it is time to move to the second phase - growth. This is the key word. We hear about tax reform, and about plans to encourage new investments and increase exports. But we hear little about how to encourage growth. Again letting loose the forces that generate inflation.

It is not enough to say "we need growth," or "now is the time to start growing," or "growth is the only real solution." As good students of the Israeli economy we should all realize that in doing away with the measures

that enable us to achieve stability and applying the suggested measures for growth, we could easily enter a new era of spiralling inflation.

The social and economic forces in Israel are such that it is easy to increase consumption without really bothering to increase output. The real way to ensure growth is not by offering new incentives, but by defining the conditions whereby growth can be sustained without inflation.

It can be done; but it will mean channelling the national will into changing the very structure of our economy as well as some of the principles by which we function. To do that will demand more sweat, more dedication and more sacrifice than have gone into the overall efforts and burden in realizing phase one. If this basic premise is not understood, I doubt if we can achieve sustained growth.

ISRAEL'S annual per capita export is about \$2,500. For European middle-size countries such as Belgium, Denmark and Sweden it is between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Our problem does not lie in not being export-oriented. The ratio of our total exports of the GNP is among the highest in the world: close to 48 per cent of our GNP is in the form of exports. Our real problem is very low per capita production: only \$5,600 annually compared with \$9,000 in France, \$11,600 in Sweden, \$12,900 in Canada and \$13,900 in Switzerland (1984 figures). By increasing our per capita

production to something like that of the Scandinavian countries, without changing our export GNP ratio, we could cease to be a dependent country and have enough resources for all our national needs. We could double our GNP from \$23 billion to \$46 billion.

Why is it that our production per capita is so poor? Many place the blame on the low output of our workers, but this is the least important part of the answer. Contrary to what is generally thought, the annual production per employed civilian in Israel is not all that low. According to OECD figures it is \$18,800, compared with \$19,200 in England, \$20,200 in Japan and \$21,700 in Sweden.

ONLY A relatively small proportion of Israel's population is ready to take a job, and among those who do, a good part is channelled into the public sector.

Our civilian work force represents 34 per cent of the entire population, compared with 44 per cent in Germany, 47 per cent in England, 49 per cent in Canada and 53 per cent in Sweden. The allocation of part of the work force to defence could account for no more than 3 per cent of the population.

One would expect Israel to try harder than other countries, but surprisingly enough we don't. Not too many of us are anxious to accept the responsibility of having a job.

We start with a relatively small work force, and within its limitations a lot is wasted. A total of 440,000

people are employed in the ever-growing public sector as against 320,000 in the industrial sector. The proportion of workers in the public sector has risen from 25 per cent to 30 per cent in the last 10 years, while in industry it has dropped from 25 per cent to less than 23 per cent. We could dispense with 100,000 workers in the public sector and still function more efficiently.

And the trouble does not end with the allocation of the civilian work force. "Hidden unemployment," as we call featherbedding in Israel, prevails everywhere, in every branch and every corner of the civil service and the business world.

It would not be unreasonable to estimate that 5-10 per cent of wage-earners are simply not needed in the place of their employment. They get salaries, increase costs, generate unnecessary activity, disturb other employees, and contribute nothing.

THE SIMPLE conclusion is that Israel is doing an excellent job of wasting its most important economic resource - its people, and many of these people who do not, will not, produce are also doing a very good job of increasing our national consumption.

In order to create solid growth, we need to get more people to work and ensure that the work they are being paid for is really necessary. So far we have done the opposite. We have slashed salaries across the board at an equal rate to all employees regardless of whether or not they contribute to the economy.

Most of the people responsible for our economy will agree that a far-reaching reform in the utilization of our human resources is vital, but they will argue that it is not realistically attainable. Unfortunately it is a national must, and the sooner we realize that, the better. It can be done if a long-range national plan is accepted.

Of the 440,000 people employed in the public sector, and something like 30,000 leave every year of their own free will. Some of them have to be replaced immediately - e.g., teachers, nurses and policemen. But many don't. If we had new principles of mobility within the public sector, we could make it a rule that for three employees leaving, only two new ones could be recruited. Within five years and without creating unnecessary pain, we could reduce the size of the public sector by 50,000. This would be a true change in the structure of our economy.

Of course, this is only one programme addressed to one specific problem. A lot more will have to be done in order to channel our human resources in support of a growing and strong economy.

If our economic leaders know of different ways of securing lasting growth without inflation, they have kept it to themselves. We haven't heard much about it.

The author was formerly director of State Revenue and director-general of the Ministry of Energy.

READERS' LETTERS

INTELLIGENCE FAILURE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - In a front-page story concerning a study of unilateral implementation of Palestinian autonomy in Judea and Samaria (September 9), Joel Greenberg notes the background of the study's author.

According to Greenberg, Aryeh Shalev is at present employed at the Jaffa Centre for Strategic Studies of Tel Aviv University and "previously served as a top officer in military intelligence." This information is correct but incomplete. Shalev was dismissed from his intelligence posting when the Agranat Committee found him responsible in part for the failure to analyze the Egyptian Army moves on the eve of the Yom Kippur War.

If Greenberg thought relevant Shalev's past in intelligence, then equally relevant for the readers of his reportage is Shalev's performance in that field. A fully informed public in that field, a better judgement, a less-informed public is one that can be swayed.

It is Mr. Medad who is selective in providing what he terms as "relevant" information about Tat Aluf (res.). Aryeh Shalev's past apart from introducing extraneous issues, just because he seems to disagree with the findings of his study. What makes Shalev an authority on Palestinian autonomy is the fact that he served as military commander of Judea and Samaria from 1974 to 1976, which is clearly stated in Joel Greenberg's report. - Ed. J.P.

OBJECTIONABLE REMARK

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - In his Market Place column of September 9, Pinhas Landau gives a vivid example of the perils which await Israeli corporations trying their luck in the United States: "As soon as they make a slip," he writes, "some smart-aleck Jewish lawyer pounces on them with a class-action suit."

If this sentence had appeared in a newspaper abroad under the by-line of, let us say, Pinkerton Land-scombe, it would have been condemned as a piece of gross and blatant anti-Semitism and the paper would have been inundated by a tidal wave of cancelled subscriptions.

Now I do not for a moment suppose that Mr. Landau is an anti-Semite. But, with respect, somewhat thoughtless? A mite insensitive? A further mite smart-alecky? And where were his editors? Herzliya. MORDECAI KIDRON

THE PRIVACY OF THE HOME

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Although not a kibbutznik, I was most indignant at Yosef Goell's article of September 2, "Swat the Shabbat flea-market." He completely ignores the fact that when each of us, no matter where we live, kibbutz, moshav, or city, "buys" a home or plot of land, in actuality we are leasing it for 99 years from the state. Therefore, Mr. Goell's argument that it is the "public's business" - whatever he means by that - if a kibbutz, which is home sometimes to hundreds of persons, chooses to conduct business on Shabbat, holds equally true for me if I choose to, say, sell our old salon set on Shabbat.

Mr. Goell should not allow physical size to divert him to making specious arguments as to principles.

WIZO BOARDING SCHOOL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - My attention has just been drawn to a photograph in your issue of August 10 showing four young flamants at a camp for artistically gifted youth.

The caption rightly states that this camp took place at the Hadassim Youth Village but fails to mention that this is a Wizo boarding school, sponsored by the organization's Canadian Federation.

RUTH AHIEZER
Chairman,
Publicity and Information
Department, Wizo

MINISTER OF HEALTH

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Now that Minister of Health Mordechai Gur has announced his intention to resign, I think it would be a good idea to consider a professional man as the next minister.

A knowledge of the special problems involved in this field is essential for understanding the particular difficulties involved, and in many countries physicians are appointed to serve as minister of health.

Ramot Gan. RUTH REDMONT

MASTER VIOLIN MAKER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - According to your report of September 14, the only surviving violin maker in Israel lives in Tel Aviv.

I would like to draw your readers' attention to the fact that there is a master violin maker in Jerusalem. As repeatedly reported by the late lamented Yohanan Boehm, Joseph Boasson was the first certified master violin maker in Israel. In 1973, he received the Gold Medal for his masterpiece, the best one submitted at the West German master examinations that year. He was also the first Israeli admitted to the *Entente Internationale des Maitres Luthiers et Archetiers d'Art*, Jerusalem. ARIE ZEMANEK

SOAP OPERA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Philip Gillon's severe criticism of *Dynasty* is wide off the mark. In what way is *Dynasty* any worse than *Dallas*? Same ingredients with a different mix.

Mr. Gillon should know by now that a soap opera is a soap opera is a soap opera. Eilat. BERT MENDELSON

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POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. SOVIET leader Mikhail Gorbachev's campaign for more plain-speaking has unveiled a construction scandal involving severe damage to two of Moscow's finest buildings.

The newspaper *Literaturnaya Gazeta* charged that careless construction of a new metro station had undermined the foundations of the Lenin Library, one of the world's richest archives with some 25 million books.

The two main buildings of the library, a stone's throw from the Kremlin, are outstanding examples of classical Russian and modern Soviet architecture.

The article related how enormous cracks began to appear in both buildings after work on the new Borovitskaya metro station started five years ago.

As workmen dug foundations as close as 3 metres from the old building's walls and used explosives to blast tunnels underneath the library, the damage worsened.

Windows shattered, beams splintered, plaster mouldings came crashing down and fungi grew in cellars turned into steambaths by leaking water.

Protests from architects, art historians and conservation authorities produced no response from the former city council leaders, *Literaturnaya Gazeta* said.

A commission of inquiry played

down the damage, although new cracks were still being discovered. "Having made a mistake - and moreover a gross one - a secret and bureaucratic decision on the fate of the national library and a great monument - the city council leaders had many opportunities to put it right, and let them all go," it said.

The article linked exposure of the affair to *Glasnost* (publicity) - a principle championed by Gorbachev.

P.S. A CONSTRUCTION company manager recently was paraded naked through the streets of the Nigerian capital and fined a goat and two cartons of beer for having tried to seduce a friend's wife, the *Lagos Life* newspaper reports.

The paper said that the couple laid a trap for the seducer after the wife reported to her husband that the man had made advances to her. Caught naked, if not in the act, the unidentified man was paraded by the irate husband around the neighbourhood - as is the custom in the municipality of Ndokwa in the southern state of Bendel.

Also following custom, the seducer was ordered to pay the husband, in addition to the goat and beer - a hen, five yams, a bunch of bananas, some kola nuts, a bottle of palm oil, some pepper and 20 naira (\$20) in cash - the standard fine in the municipality.

NURSES

(Continued from Page One)

Hospital administrators and the ministry agreed on Friday that patients were not seriously affected by the Friday nursing strike. But there was some suffering among patients needing medication or assistance that was late in coming.

The nurses say they will pull all their staff out of the hospitals, except for those tending dialysis patients and premature babies.

Unlike Friday's strike, today's strike will include nurses in neonatal departments, and only premature babies will be cared for by nurses. Doctors and others will have to fill in at neonatal departments.

The nurses will, however, send representatives to a meeting tomorrow at the Tel Aviv Histadrut office of trade union head Haim Haberfeld. The nurses were angry that the meeting had not been called for last night, saying they could not understand the delay.

Friday's strike had been timed for a generally slow day, when only emergency surgery takes place and most outpatient clinics are closed. In addition, many hospital patients are sent home for the weekend.

Soldier-nurses manned departments, along with doctors, volunteers and administrative staff. Many relatives of patients left their work and did what they could to look out for their loved ones.

The warning strike was meant as a "show of muscle" to the Treasury, after its representative, Hillel Dudai, angered the nurses by proposing a NIS 41-a-month gross wage increase for a full-time nurse and NIS 16-a-month gross increase for a part-time nurse.

Nurses spokeswoman Bella Sofrin said on Friday that the government had "lied to us and treated us with contempt" for the past few weeks.

She added that "if they think that we've been fighting for just NIS 41 a month, they're wrong." Sofrin also noted that Dudai, the government's

official in charge of wages at the Treasury, had announced his intention of leaving the public sector to work in private business. "If one earns so much in the government, why is he leaving?" Sofrin asked.

Health Minister Mordechai Gur, visiting Ichilov hospital in Tel Aviv during the Friday strike, said abandonment of the wards was a "violation of professional ethics," and called on the nurses to return to negotiations. "There is no substitute for nurses," added Gur, who said that they had the right to struggle for better wages and conditions but not to abdicate their responsibility to patients.

Gur added that there is no justification for walking out of negotiations every time nurses are upset by the government position.

As to the proposal by MK Ran Cohen (Citizens Rights Movement) that the Knesset Labour and Social Welfare Committee mediate with the nurses, Gur said that only the government can negotiate.

Deputy Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino, visiting the Afula hospital on Friday during the strike, said that the nurses were wrong to walk off their jobs and that she favours a struggle for workers' rights that would not harm patients.

Avi Tenkin adds:

The Treasury yesterday said the nurses have received since June a special 12 per cent increment to their wages as a result of the decision of the Association for Voluntary Mediation.

The Treasury said the nurses had agreed to honour whatever decision was taken by the association and thus there was no justification for a strike.

The Treasury added that the nurses will receive all the benefits agreed to in the collective wage agreement for public-sector employees. Any increment above that would break the wage agreement and jeopardize economic stability, it said.

UNIFIL

(Continued from Page One)

York at France's request on the future of Unifil's mission after the latest attacks.

Security sources in the south blame most of these attacks on Shi'ite extremists, or the Hizbollah group, backed by Iran, which opposes Unifil's presence in predominantly Shi'ite South Lebanon.

Israeli officials yesterday agreed that Iran is the source of terrorism in southern Lebanon. Speaking on IDF Radio yesterday, Uri Lubrani, coordinator of government operations in Lebanon, said Iran is obviously manipulating Hizbollah as a means of exporting the Khomenei revolution.

Lubrani reported that SLA forces evicted Friday morning raided several villages north of the security zone in an effort to capture terrorist groups responsible for repeated attacks. Israeli Radio reported at midnight that Shi'ite Amal and Hizbollah fighters were rushing towards the security zone to join a major battle

against the SLA, following the shelling of a village north of the security zone by the SLA.

With regard to the clashes between Unifil and the SLA, Israeli sources said that Israel's control over the SLA, especially at the local level and in times of local tension, is limited, as is the control of SLA commander, Gen. Antoine Lahad. The SLA, Israeli sources said, has not responded unless provoked and that it would have been "inconceivable" for the SLA to fail to respond to the killing of seven of its men in clashes with South Lebanese Amal and Hizbollah units late last week.

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